NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

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THE NEW ENGLAND GALAXY

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ORIGINAL.

THE WORDSWORTH FAMILY.

A Domestic Tale of New England.

BY HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

'I do not hesitate to maintain, that Education must fail so long as we continue to think that children are born alike, and may receive with equal advantage every kind of Education.'

'It is a lamentable truth, that few persons stand in the station for which nature particularly fitted them. This editor ought to have been a clergyman—that clergyman a editor; and here we see the shoemaker, who was intended for a poet, and there an advocate who was designed for a shoemaker.' *Spurzheim.*

The philanthropist of New-England need not turn to other lands for materials, 'to point a moral or adorn a tale.' There are customs among his own people which may well engage his attention; some that may even make him weep. The following tale is intended to illustrate the effects of one or two of these pernicious customs. To many the incidents may appear greatly exaggerated; but it must be remembered, that in order to make an abiding impression, truth must be presented in its strongest colours.

Reader, imagine yourself in the coach just descending the hill into the village of Wordsworthtown in Massachusetts, in 18—. It is in the month of August, about the hour of sunset, and the scene bursts on you in all its loveliness. There are no splendid edifices—no evidences of superior wealth. Luxurious art has not toiled to deck the spot with her exotic charms; but all is beautiful in the wildness of untutored nature; save where the presence of man is betokened by the unadorned abode and the well-tilled field, with the addition of some slight improvements dictated by genuine taste.

The village is enclosed by ranges of hills covered with wood, or bright with fields of waving grain and green pastures; and here and there are the homes of the sturdy farmers, peeping forth from the encircling trees. You have now reached the foot of the descent. The road widens and comes before you through the village, broad and level, and only disappearing over the top of the opposite hill. Here to the right, embosomed in the trees of a fine orchard through which its white walls are just visible, is the parsonage. A little rivulet is making its way through the ground towards you, betraying its course, hidden beneath the green bushes twining above it, by its harmonious ripple. You cross it by a wooden bridge, and enter the shade of the venerable elms that rise in silent grandeur on both sides of the road, through its whole extent. This old dwelling on the left, is the residence of the grandson (one of the settlers of the village—and with a pardonable reverence for the handiwork of his ancestor, he suffers not the changing finger of improvement to touch it. Beyond it, in the small cottage, lives the unaffected village physician, an honest man,—who despite his livelihood, remembers in his evening orisons, to pray for the health of his neighbours. Here a few houses, on the place upon the hill, effect to speak Farther on we see a large building—the Cotton Manufactory'; and after passing the houses of two or three enterprising farmers, you arrive at the meeting house. It is a venerable structure—it tells of days gone by; and the quiet peace of all around it tells too, that the truths of christian love have been well dispensed from its sacred desk to all who dwell within the sound of its echoing bell.

The stage leaves you at the Inn, opposite the House of God, kept by the revered old Deacon. Stroll with me now farther on. We pass by the grocery, the burial-yard, and the homes of the villagers scattered at about equal distances along the street; and begin the ascent which bounds on this side, the truly beautiful vale. But now a new scene bursts upon you. There is the broad roof of a factory among the hills on the left, and you hear the sound of the dashing water, for the wheels are still, and the workmen have gone to their evening meal. You cannot see their cottages, for they are in the nook behind the hill; but here, nearer the road, is a residence more elegant than any other which meets the eye. It is that of Giles Wordsworth Esq the owner of the factory, and the man, who, from his public spirit, and general enterprise, has given name to the village in which he resides. It is with him and his family that our story has to do; therefore I will relate some circumstances of his life, and make some comment on his character.

Giles Wordsworth was the son of a farmer, who looked well to himself, and obtained the good will of the inhabitants of the village, then called Starborough. The old gentleman had received no education, save what he scraped together by a few months attendance at the district school. This he thought sufficient for all ordinary purposes, and in pursuance of these feelings, he gave Giles only the quant. suff. he had himself obtained. When Giles had attained majority, his father died, and he, an only child, entered upon the management of his property. I need not say that he prospered. He was a still man;—said little, and thought more. No one knew how he went on in the world, for he made no confidants among his townspeople. But, in time, he erected a store, and placed therein an agent. Then he slowly purchased some shares in a new cotton factory in a neighboring town, which his penetration told him would yield him increase. By and by he married; and in a few years erected the house he now lives in, and built the large factory behind. This was conclusive proof of his prosperity; for farther than these proofs, no evidence could be obtained.

Giles grew ambitious and proud. He was as affable to his townspeople as ever, and retained his full share of their confidence; but he was making every circumstance work to his own advantage. He had been sent representative for several years, was the great man of the village, and in the House of which he was a member, had extensive influence. He did not talk indeed, but he brought silent wisdom into good account. He was chairman of many important committees, and his reports were listened to with profound attention; and his arguments generally carried conviction with them.

Mr. Wordsworth now saw an opportunity to mount another round on the ladder of honour. The term of the Senator from that county would soon expire. The incumbent, Mr. Marks, was a very popular man, and under ordinary circumstances, would undoubtedly have been re-elected without opposition. But the plan of a new road, which would be of essential benefit to several large towns, but would much injure Mr. Marks, was drafted, and Mr. Wordsworth determined to avail himself of the situation of affairs. He discovered with many from the county, about the road; remarked upon the general advantages which would accrue; observed, that to him it was of no importance, but he felt interested for others; was sorry to would injure his esteemed friend Mr. Marks, but hoped this gentleman would yield to the wishes of the public; and, finally, by his generous kindness in furthering the business, made very surreptitiously, and this conversation was to about twice more during it ever.

Mr. Wordsworth knew that even if Mr. Marks did not yield to the desire of course, yet his interest would be with the friends of the road, and he felt sure that he would be some thing in Congress, or the Senate, and might be gained. As a period, Mr. Marks' friends for the present, good, with only one for so that gave did not show with his individual business; but many, he felt sure would support the improvement, and he opposed the measure with all his ability. His influence was great, and many were afraid that, in consequence, the road would be lost. Apparently to the wishes of all, Mr. Wordsworth was engaged to argue the cause for the petitioners, against Mr. Marks. There was great excitement. Mr. Marks made a powerful speech. He brought forward all that could be said against the act, and cunningly arrayed specious arguments to combat truth. Mr. Wordsworth, in his plain way, remarked in the outset, that he was sorry to oppose Mr. Marks; that nothing but his sense of duty compelled him, and after all he did it with reluctance. But he did oppose him strongly and effectually. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and the road laid out through Mr. Marks' grounds.

Of course, Mr. Marks was regularly nominated at a caucus as the people's candidate for Senator. But some process advanced the name of Giles Wordsworth Esq. as the truest patriot, evinced by his late disinterested attention to the interests of the people—and the name spread like wild fire. There was, however, a pretty sharp contest on the polls; but Giles Wordsworth gained the day by a clear majority of one hundred and forty votes.

Reader, think you that the Hon. Giles Wordsworth was dishonest in this transaction?—shal,—Such is most instance, is the way of the world! It is hard to draw the line between uprightness and dishonesty in this deceitful life!

At the time at which I have introduced the reader to this gentleman, he had two sons and a daughter; severally aged twenty, sixteen, and ten. Mr. Wordsworth had many years before determined, that his sons should be so educated as to continue the honour of the family. He had unfortunately imbibed ideas of the human mind in common with a majority of people, altogether inconsistent with truth. He went, with others, upon the ground, that the mind of every man can embrace one study as well as another. True, it was frequently remarked, then as now, that such a man had no *taste* for this, or a great taste for that; but these vague opinions were brought to no practical account. If a boy was successful in the study of arithmetic, and failed in geography, his advancement in the one, was made an argument against him in regard to the latter; and he was told, that if he did well in arithmetic, nothing but laziness prevented him from doing well in geography, and he was flogged accordingly; and even in our colleges, then and now, were all judged alike, and that student pronounced the best, who might actually be inferior, and the one condemned whose abilities could place him far above all competitors.

Mr. Wordsworth's oldest son, called after himself Giles, had ever a love for mechanical employments. At the age of two years, he would slyly get his father's hammer and nails, and pound them into whatever wood he found, to the great detriment of stairs, doors, &c. When four years old, he dissected a set of nice imported tools of curious mechanism, unscrewing the little parts without the least injury.—This seemed to grow upon him, and his books were ever neglected for his tools.

His father tried to repress this passion. He conceived it to be a wild vagary, that deserved the severest reprehension. Day after day was the little fellow punished and sent to his books; and as he grew older he learned to dread the sight of his father. He would rejoice when his parent was absent—for then he would get out his carts that he had made, and erect his little mill on the rivulet, and study new inventions; and if detected, and sent into the house, he would stand by the window and wonder 'why his father would not let him set his mill agoing, when it didn't hurt any body.'

Young men of a mechanical disposition, He was still and [illegible] rapid. He took up Latin and Greek more than a year before Giles, and accomplished more in half the time. For this seeming laziness Giles was daily flogged: all his father's tools and his wagons were taken from him and he was driven to study.

I will not pursue the characters of the two farther, as they will develope themselves in the course of our tale.

It is the night of the — of August, and on the morrow, the boys start for the University. Mr. Wordsworth is seated by the window, and the young men are beside him; and while Giles' face wears a look of calm discontent, James seems pleased with the prospect of a college life.—After a time Mr. Wordsworth speaks:—

'Well, boys, tomorrow I bid you farewell. Remember, both of you, that a parent is ever anxious for the happiness of his children. They can enter upon no pursuit which will not deeply interest him, and even the little occurrences of daily life have an importance in his eyes, as connected with them, which a stranger could not appreciate.—There is no action, or even word of his children, which a father does not carefully watch, almost unknown to himself, and the slightest deviation from propriety occasions a pang of regret. A parent sees in his children the supporters of his own honour, and his own honesty. He knows that the opinions and the manners of young men are carefully scanned by the world, to see whether those opinions have been properly trained, and those manners cultivated by the parent. Here is then another source of deep interest, added to those of parental affection. Study then my boys to consult the feelings of your parents, not only in important duties, but in what would be called little things. Be in all things not only just, but let justice be assisted by gentlemanly demeanor. Be ever on your guard—ever watchful. Above all, remember that college is not a place for idleness or folly. As you value my peace—study, distinguish yourselves. You can do it—you yourselves are conscious of it, and more signal therefore will be the shame of failure.'

James replied that he should try to deserve his father's approbation, and ran at the call of his sister to look at her bees. Giles remained silent by his father, without exhibiting any signs of having been affected by his words; and Mr. Wordsworth, now that they were alone, thus in a stern manner addressed him.

'I fear, Giles, that it is your determination to continue in the same course of perversity which has ever marked your conduct. From a child you have been disobedient.—It has been with the utmost difficulty that you have been prevailed on to study; your books have been neglected for frivolous pursuits, while your brother has endeavored to gain my approbation by extreme diligence. You seem desirous to thwart all my wishes—to degrade yourself and your family, to——

'No—no—my father; I assure you, you are and have been deceived. I have never desired to disobey you! I have, although you may disbelieve me, tried to be a dutiful son. Had I indulged in extravagance or idleness, or yielded to bad habits, I should allow the justice of your reproof. But I cannot now. I have only neglected study for the sake of book—and I may say in the same way, that James has neglected tools for study. I do not feel it in my nature to attend to the languages, and never can I bring my mind to pore upon them; and it is with the greatest labour that I have gained sufficient knowledge of the Latin and Greek to enable me to enter college. I and know distinguish myself there, if success depend on those branches. Now if I were allowed to cultivate my love of mechanics—'

'What' angrily interrupted Mr. Wordsworth, 'you would then disgrace your family by becoming a very mechanic! Giles, I am ashamed of you! and think you then Mr. Hall would allow you to marry his daughter, if he thought you would become a mechanic?—Bah, do pretend, do talk, and of such disgusting humanity? The spirit that's very child, boy!'

'Well sir, as to the daughter of Mr. Hall, a mechanic, if you think it a disgrace, I can not [illegible] [illegible] that, why, a good mechanic is [illegible] [illegible] in reputation. Of my abilities I have long [illegible] [illegible] you a proof. Of my abilities [illegible] [illegible] my 2, it is the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

—He groped—and pressing his hands to his forehead, rushed down into the cabin, and threw himself into his hammock. [illegible] It was morning when he awoke. With a stupid consciousness of his situation, he [illegible] He was out at sea! The beautiful islands of the harbor [illegible]

Giles was absent three years. I will not describe the dangers which took place during his absence, nor the events which happened to himself. The limits of our tale will not allow us to say all that we would.

[illegible] in the month of June, the ship [illegible] anchored near the wharf. [illegible] Two of them laughed, and exchanged greetings with their friends,—but the third, a tall man, with a [illegible] As he ascended the street towards the [illegible] As he came [illegible] before the door of the Court House, [illegible] he heard the name of James Wordsworth [illegible] 'What of him,' asked the sailor, [illegible] 'Go up into the Court House and you'll see,' said he. [illegible] he made his way through a dense crowd, looked eagerly around.

I need not say that it was Giles. He knew not what might be the situation of James, but as his law studies had ended, and he had probably entered the bar, Giles supposed that he might be making an argument in some case, which concerned the man who had mentioned his name. When he had penetrated so far that he could look around, he sought for James. He saw him sitting by the lawyer who was speaking, gazing upon him with a motionless stare.—He was unusually pale and thin, and Giles longed to stand by his side and speak to him, but he dared not interrupt the stillness, and he listened to the speaker. How did his words come fall like lead upon his heart! How like a statue he stood, while the chill sweat came out in drops on his brow! 'And now, gentlemen,' said the counsel, 'where was the origin of this fatal deed? Did it arise from base revenge? Was it a long sought, premeditated crime? No—it was prepared for the prisoner by others! The pit into which he has fallen was dug for him by other hands! You have been told gentlemen, that Mr. Wordsworth was a classmate of the deceased. They were of a high rank in their class, and strove hard for the honor of being graduate and first scholar. Mr. Wordsworth was successful—and he incurred the deadly hate of his rival. This was the foundation of the crime!—a foundation which is being yearly laid for other unfortunate victims! College emulation! college honors!—That hate followed Mr. Wordsworth.—Is it not natural that he should in some measure have returned it? Can we suppose him so full of the milk of human kindness, as that he could see himself the object of malice, and not be affected? No! I should have been affected—you would have been so, gentlemen. Both were armed. The details of the sad scene have been told before you. Mr. Wordsworth was attacked—he fired his pistol—and his enemy was dead. I will not detain you longer.—You must acquit the prisoner! He acted in self-defence.—If he deserve punishment the pain of having destroyed a fellow creature is enough!'

The counsel for the government submitted the case without argument, and the jury without leaving their seats, declared the prisoner 'not guilty.' I need not say with what pleasure this verdict was received by Giles. He stemmed the current of those going from the room, and grasped James's hand. In his sailor dress, he was not at first known, but joy [illegible] on James's cheek, as he at last pronounced his name. They left the Court House together, and entering the nearest hotel, made known all the past. James related the mournful events connected with himself, and then spoke of their family. He said that his father's anger against Giles had not abated, and that his name was never mentioned. Giles groaned in sorrow at this relation—'But,' said he, 'I will not trouble him; my plans are laid—I have a considerable sum of money, and I will not disturb him by remaining near him. But,' continued he tremulously, 'have you heard from Esther?' 'Oh yes often,' answered James. 'She is well, very well. Her father is dead, but she is in good health.' 'God be thanked,' answered Giles fervently, 'I will see her soon. And now go, James, and gladden the hearts of your family by the news of your acquittal; and tell my loved sister that the wanderer has returned. I will try to see you again, but I shall not remain long in the city. I have only to look to the sale of two or three machines I have made on the voyage, and then I shall be off to Wordsworthtown. Farewell.'

Giles had completely won the favor of his captain, who assisted him in the sale of his machines. He introduced him to some of the wealthy and enterprising merchants;—one of whom a man of quick perception and mechanical genius, was delighted with the inventions, paid a considerable sum for them on the spot, and sent for patents immediately. Giles had now a little fortune amassed by his own industry, and he resolved to proceed the next day to his native town.

On the afternoon of that day, he strolled through Washington street. He retained his blue jacket and trousers from a feeling of pride to exhibit himself to Esther in his working dress. As he walked, a young lady passed him, whose countenance seemed familiar; he could not be mistaken—it was his sister!—and he shed tears of joy when he recognized her. There was the same fair brow, the same flashing eye,—the same sweet smile,—but the form was developed into the fullness of womanhood. She was leaning on the arm of a whiskered gentleman, apparently a foreigner; and Giles eager to look upon her more, followed them. He heard her speak,—and saw her look when she addressed her companion. It was a look of confiding love! 'This then,' thought Giles, 'is the chosen of her heart,'—and his curiosity to observe them was increased. After a time, they directed their course to Mr. Wordsworth's mansion, and Giles saw them enter the dwelling that had once been his home. He gazed upon it long after they had vanished within, and visions of the past, came up before him. He even felt, for a moment, [illegible] he could cast himself at his feet, and sue for pardon, and do anything to gratify his parent—resign all his wishes—all that he had striven for—suffered for—thirsted for—the privilege of choosing his own business for life. While he stood in this reverie, the lover came from the house, and passed directly by him. Giles did not like him. There was a smile of satisfaction on his features, [illegible] Led by [illegible] Giles again followed after. The stranger pursued his way through several streets, and at last entered a large house in —— Court. 'I do not like him,' said Giles to himself, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the play became deeper [illegible] The stranger's [illegible] while his companions, overcome by liquor, lost game after game. Then came anger and despair, and more horrid imprecations. The losers under a blind infatuation staked more and more, and cursed themselves and their fate. Thornton remained cool and passionless, still gathering in the gold, until, perceiving the [illegible] of his companions, he made a false [illegible] 'You lie!' [illegible] 'I play no more,' said Thornton, with a smile, 'with men who are accused of cheating.' 'Give me my money,' shouted the other, in despair, 'give me my money!'—and rushed towards him; but Thornton eluded his grasp, and left the room. 'Who is he?' asked Giles,—'Do you know him?' 'Yes, by Heaven, the villain! I knew him in London. He had to leave the country, or he'd have seen the inside of old Bailey. He forged letters from some great men, and now he's figuring it among the first, and they say he's going to marry an heiress. But he's got all I'm worth in the world! I'll have it back again, by Heaven!' shouted he, and darted down stairs [illegible]. Thornton had escaped with his ill-gotten gains, and the sufferer was left without redress, while Giles in great emotion, left the room.

'For what am I destined,' thought he: 'I have returned only to find my brother stained with the blood of a fellow creature, and my sister about to link herself with a heartless wretch! It must not be! she must be saved! Oh Heaven grant that she may be saved!'

But how—was the question. Giles dared not encounter his father, and yet he resolved not to leave the city without an effort to warn his family of the danger. He sought for James—he could not find him, and he thought the danger too pressing to entrust it to a letter. 'I will see my father,' said he, 'I will see him. I am soon to go afar off—This is my last opportunity to see, or aid my family. I will not shrink.'

He hastened to his father's house, and with a trembling hand he opened the door. Exiled as he had been, estranged so long, he felt like a thief as he entered. He paused in the entry;—a door on the right was open, and from within issued the voice of the stranger. He could not but hear!—that voice spoke in words of love!—that voice, which he had heard reviling and cursing, now breathed in subdued tones, in the ear of confiding woman! that woman—his sister! The hated sounds gave him courage to proceed. He ascended the well-known stairs—opened the door of his father's study, and stood before him!

Mr Wordsworth looked at the intruder, and, for a moment, parental affection overcame the rule of passion, and he started forward to embrace him;—but his jacket and sun-burnt face revealed his past occupation and the father resumed his cold sternness. It was a dreadful moment for Giles. His emotion, for a time, choked his utterance—but regaining composure, he thus addressed his father.

'I have not come, sir, after this long absence, to supplicate for myself, for I will not pray for your renewed love, until I have proved myself worthy of it. But, sir, I come to plead for one dearer to you than the outcast—your only daughter! whom you love as your own soul! I landed yesterday. I have just seen the man who is Ellen's acknowledged lover—chance threw me into his company. Oh, sir, Thornton is a villain! I heard him indulge in the most profane oaths—I saw him the leader of a band of gamblers! I saw him cheat his comrades!—and, sir, one had known him in London, and told me that his letters of introduction were forged! It is to tell this, sir, that I have interrupted you; and, sir, it is the truth! You love your daughter,—oh, save her!'

Giles, in his rush of feeling, had extended his arms, and approached near to his father. Mr Wordsworth slowly rose, with a sarcastic smile upon his face, and thus said—

'Since, then, you have not come to plead for yourself, I have listened to you and I will answer you. I can penetrate the motive of this visit. Conscious that your conduct has deprived you of any plea to reinstate yourself in my affection, you endeavor to wound my peace through the medium of your sister. You are filled with envy of him, who will, through that sister, enjoy a portion of the wealth you might have enjoyed, and you aim a dagger at the heart of his honor. You have failed, sir! You have failed! Are you answered?'

'Oh, sir, I beseech you, do not thus reject my words! In the name of Heaven I speak truth! Come with me and see for yourself his haunts! Hear his character from his associates. He is a foreigner——'

'Ha! ha! a foreigner! So, you will join those, who in their envy, revile what they term the aristocracy, for admitting foreigners freely into their society! A cunning argument! a cunning argument! that has failed, sir. I have unlimited trust in the honor of Mr Thornton!'

'O my father,' said Giles with bitterness, 'can you believe the words of a stranger sooner than your own son?—then am I indeed an outcast!'

'Go!—go, sir! You trouble yourself unnecessarily. I shall ever look after the honor of my family, when they will regard it themselves,'—and Mr Wordsworth went into the drawing-room.

Giles could not go: he could not without one more effort, resign his sister—the sweet, lovely Ellen, to a life of misery,—and he rushed after his father. Ellen was in the drawing-room.

'Giles—Giles,' said Ellen, darting towards him, for she knew him in a moment: 'O my dear brother, are you here again?'

Giles would have clasped her in a loved embrace, but the stern parent, from whose heart pride and vanity had rooted out the charm of natural affection, came between, and motioned his daughter to her seat—but nothing could now intimidate Giles. He was nerved by a sense of duty to suffer any shame, to preserve an innocent being from becoming the prey of the hardened wretch and he said with firmness:

'Sister, I will tell you what I have told our father, but which he will not hear. O do not you turn a deaf ear to me, Ellen—I love you! I love you Ellen! You know you are very dear to me—why then should I deceive you? O, Ellen, the man to whom you have given your heart is unworthy of you—wholly unworthy of you! I have seen him in guilt—I have seen him engaged in his unholy acts! O prove him well before you fix on him your changeless affection! Do not condemn yourself to misery forever!'

'Ha! ha!' said Mr Wordsworth: 'you see, Ellen, what kind brother you have. A brother who can discover that, which my sagacity is blind to. How careful of our honor! [illegible] Ellen, you may believe him or not!'

The maiden rose up with dignity. For a time she had been deadly pale, but now face and neck were crimson.—Her answer could be foreseen from the scorn on her lip; she was under the dominion of the fiend. She had taken the part of her father, and the vision was in his power! 'Giles, Giles!' said she, 'I never could have believed this [illegible] of you!'

Giles felt that all was lost. His heart was in his throat, he could not speak again, for his words would not come forth, and with a slow step he sought the door; but as he approached it, it opened, and Thornton entered. When he saw Giles, he started, and turned pale, but soon recovered his self-possession. [illegible] The triumph of scorn glowed in his eye, and turning to his father, he said:

'There look at him! In his presence I say it—[illegible] this day [illegible] one of a party of gamblers! [illegible] Let him deny it if he dare!'

There was a dignity about Giles as he uttered this, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and as he stood looking upon it, the children were dismissed from a school-house on the hill beyond. Their merry laugh rang through the air, but soon they separated and all was silent. At last the mistress came from the school-house towards him. He did not observe her, until she was close by him—and then it was but a look—a word—and he was kneeling at the feet of Esther!

I need not say how happy was the meeting. I need not say how much happier was Giles to hear from her own lips, that he was yet beloved. She had taught school nearly all the time that he had been gone; [illegible] the sickness of the heart which springs from hope deferred, but never despaired of seeing him—and now all was joy.

They were published and married in Wordsworthtown by the minister of their youth. Glad were the villagers to see Giles back again, [illegible] and light-hearted as ever, and many blessings of true friends were showered on the newly married couple. The morning after their marriage they bade farewell to their friends and native State, and set their faces, glad in each other's love, towards the waters of the Ohio.

Reader, you must pass with me over three more long years. Giles in that time did well—how could a man so energetic fail? He opened a shop. He made machines—made anything—but always something useful. At the end of that time, wishing to extend his business, he went to New York to engage workmen and make preparations.—He had not, I may remark, heard aught from his family, except that he had received one or two letters from James during the first year, that told of his success in the law.

His business led him into that quarter of New York which is the resort of the abandoned of both sexes. He hurried along, that he might as soon as possible, breathe the air of innocence; but in a dirty lane his attention was arrested by loud voices. 'Send for a doctor!' said one, 'or the girl will die.' 'Let her die,' answered the gruff voice of a woman, 'if she can't pay her rent she can't pay a doctor, and I don't father her bills, I know!' 'Well, I tell you that she'll die before tomorrow morning.' 'Well, then I shall be rid of her,' was the brutal answer. Giles could not leave one on a death-bed, with such wretches to close the eyes of the dying. He entered the miserable hovel, and said to the woman, 'Show me the sick person, I will pay the physician!' 'Well if you want to see her, she's up stairs in the chamber overhead. I don't care who sees her!' Giles ascended the stairs into the chamber, and approached the bed. The face of the girl was hidden from him in the pillow, but his step startled her. She raised her head, and asked—'Who's there?' She saw Giles,—and then burst from her a shriek—so shrill, so horrible in its agony, that it seemed the last struggle of mortal pain!—Giles clasped his hands involuntarily in horror! The sweat came out on his forehead!—and his eyes were fixed in a wild gaze on the now insensible creature before him.—He staggered! gasped! and with a groan, as heart-rending as had been that shriek, he sank down by the side of Ellen—his sister!

Her sad fate is soon told. Mr. Wordsworth, soon after the interview with Giles, discovered that Thornton was a villain, and that he, as many of our citizens have been, had been imposed upon. He forbid him the house, and threatened to prosecute if he remained in the city. But he had gone too far. The prey was his! The wily seducer saw Ellen privately, and prevailed on her to elope with him. He carried her to New York, and soon after abandoned her to a life of infamy. She was now upon the bed of death!

With an almost sinking heart, Giles wrote to his father to hasten to New York, if he would see his daughter before she died. He provided a physician, and endeavored to have Ellen removed, that her father might not see her there! but it was too late; and the son led his broken-hearted parent to the bed-side of his once bright—once innocent child! She did not know him! a stupor had come over her faculties, from which she never awoke!—Through the long night, the father and son watched by her pillow without breaking the stillness by a word; and in the morning she died!

When the spirit had gone, the sad parent bent down and kissed her marble cheek; then wiping away his tears, he stretched out his arms and Giles rushed into his embrace!

In the year 18—, the Honourable Giles Wordsworth Jr. Senator in Congress from Ohio, visited Boston. He was received by all with marked attention, for he was one of the patriots of the day, who stand in the breach when danger assails the land, and brave the evil. Old Mr. Wordsworth was yet alive, residing with his son James, an eminent lawyer: but he had never smiled after his daughter's death.

As Giles Jr. was riding by the colleges with Giles 3d, a stripling of fifteen, his father asked, 'well Giles, what will you be in the world?'

'Oh I mean to go to college, and then be a carpenter!'

Well you shall, boy;—and see my sign that is packed away in the barn at Ohio, and on it 'Giles Wordsworth, machinist.' But remember this boy. Be careful before you choose, but when you have chosen—'Go ahead!'

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1838.

PASSING EVENTS.

Sterne tells a story of a devout lady who found, or imagined it necessary to do something not exactly in accordance with her religious opinions. It was the employment of sinful words to drive a mule. As the whole weight of the sin of pronouncing the naughty words, if pronounced by one person, would be more of a load than she could carry, the crime was divided between herself and her companion, each uttering a syllable. Thus the words were spoken, and the sin, which in the aggregate would have sunk the offender, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] The [illegible] of our towns and villages is not composed of [illegible] material, necessary to the purposes of agitators. They are generally, thinking, reading, intelligent, well informed men—jealous of their rights, and understanding the organization of society, though for a moment the weaker portion may be persuaded to slight the teachings of common sense. We do not say proud of their [illegible] recognizing them as strictly and properly their rights, they conceive the relation between themselves and their privileges, to be that of things and persons mutually adapted to each other. A nation of emancipated slaves may be proud of their liberty; a nation of native freemen, never.

We should not have spoken of this subject in the manner we have done, were we not positive that a majority of the Mechanics of New England are with us in condemning the solicitation of pecuniary aid—whatever they may think of other movements of the ten hour men, and we wish, in behalf of free and worthy citizens, to deny their participation in a measure, to acknowledge connection with which is to plead guilty to dishonorable self abasement. In one word, Boston mechanics are not paupers.

We must do the malcontent mechanics of New England the justice to say, that they are incapable of any breach of the peace in the pursuit of an object, to which they are directed by good motives no doubt, but mistaken ones. But in other places, where 'the cause' has been taken up by a more ignorant and less peaceable class, the coal heavers on the Schuylkill, and the laborers on the railroads for instance—riot and bloodshed have followed what at the beginning was nothing more than has been attempted here.—The reflecting among the agitators and agitated, should be careful—they are laying a train which an accident may fire. All who pretend to follow in their footsteps may not be forbearing enough to restrict their measures to a simple cessation from labor. The ocean occasionally throws up something worth saving, but there are a hundred parts trash to one of value in the mass daily drifted to us by the Atlantic. The influx of uneducated foreigners to this country, is of itself a great evil, and it is not in the least mitigated by the example offered by Americans, who hold out to an ignorant and excitable class of people, ripe for any mischief, the idea that the usual distinctions in society which exist in older countries, exist here also.

A class of Americans have created a monster of straw, as the representative in this country of the abuses in the bodies politic of Europe, and in their crusade against it, their ranks are swelled by the accession of ignorant emigrants whose notion of liberty, intuitive to be sure, like the bloodhound's ferocity, is hatred of every one who is by any chance in better circumstances than themselves. They look upon the man in wealthy or easy circumstances, no matter how he became so, as holding property which should of right be theirs;—and fostering this discontented spirit, are always ready to join in any tumult, while their ignorance fits them to follow any leader, and the doubtful philanthropy of our Naturalization laws, gives them all the privileges of native citizens.

This consideration should of itself be sufficient to deter Americans from following the example of the really miserable in other countries, in the [illegible] Let them beware if they would not confirm the reign of tumult, and establish, by repeated precedent, appeals to brute force and riot, for the decision of questions, which were wont in other times to be calmly and dispassionately debated. W.

UNITED STATES QUARRY.

In reply to a multitude of inquiries respecting the granite quarry mentioned in a note to a long article in our last, we take the earliest opportunity of saying that the quarry in question is at Kennebunk-port and is now worked by the United States government; and that a pier, which will employ from five to six thousand tons of the material in blocks weighing from three to six tons, is to be built immediately at the mouth of the Kennebunk river, under the superintendence of Col Thayer. More than five thousand tons have already been quarried and about three quarters landed upon the spot. We look upon it as by far the handsomest and best building material we know of, where a *dark rich color* is desirable, like that of the Quincy rail-road ledge. The cap *surface* does not average 1 3-4 inches—(instead of ten or twelve feet)—and more than ninety per cent. of the whole is like a 'hound's tooth,' to borrow the language of the Cape Ann quarry-men, without a fault or a flaw—a spot or a blemish. It is exceedingly tough—hard—takes a better edge than the Quincy Sienite, and weighs about twelve cubic feet to the ton, *which can be furnished in Boston for about half of the price* of the Sienite, and perhaps lower. In fact there is no earthly reason why granite should not be in far more general use, whether *hammered or rough*. By good management, it need not cost *one-third* what it does in the Boston, or New-York markets.

Being ourselves interested in this quarry, we wish all we say, to be taken with a fair and proper allowance; though we mean to state the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. N.

Railroads in all directions are announced in the papers of one day, as talked of, the next mail brings the news of the opening of books, the next that the stock is subscribed for, and the capital stock originally contemplated, doubled; and the next that surveys of the routes have been had and that every facility exists, for the construction of the roads, or, at the worst, that there are no obstacles in the way which enterprise may not overcome. One may see in [illegible] a sketch of the speed with which the traveller is carried over them when finished, and the impulse which their construction gives to business. The New Hampshire Legislature, at its last session, incorporated a company for the purpose of constructing a road from from Concord to Lowell, or to Nashua, there to be connected with the Nashua and Lowell road. A book has been opened in Concord during the last week—the charter has been accepted, and a board of commissioners appointed. The shares are $50 each.—The Stock in the Rail Road between this city and Newburyport, via Salem, is all, or nearly, taken up, and from the Newburyport line to Portsmouth, all the original stock is subscribed for, and the capital has been increased fifty thousand dollars. A rail road is talked of between Brattleborough, Vt. and Springfield, Mass., to meet the road from the latter place to Hartford, Conn. A rail road from Harrisburg to Lancaster, Pa. is under contract.

The Lowell Courier states that in good weather, although but one Locomotive is now in operation on that road, nearly five hundred persons are transported daily, and that in every freight brought to Lowell, every State in the Union is represented. The weekly receipts from passengers only on the Worcester Rail Road, average about $2000. The Providence road, taking the great thoroughfare for the travel between New York and Boston, does an excellent business of course, [illegible] The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of internal improvements [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] springing up as if by magic in every [illegible] Union. [illegible] to keep up with the progress of the age.'

The Pound of Flesh—No Fiction. A strange, [illegible] failure, whose advertisement calling upon all who had claims against him, either at law, or equity, at [illegible] barred by the statute of limitation, discharged or otherwise, to call and receive principal and interest—offering to give all his own debtors a discharge in full if they would take the trouble to ask for it.—Well—this man called on two of the most respectable merchants a few days ago, (merchants of Portland, mark ye!) both well off and well fish, for the purpose of paying debts which had already been discharged. They had notice, however, and he found them *prepared*—but how?—with warm hearts and open hands?—No! but with a sheet of fool's-cap ciphered all over with compound *interest!* He paid it—principal and interest—compound interest—hoped they were satisfied—and left them where we leave them, to the reproaches of their hearts—of their hearts!—No! of that pound of *flesh* where their hearts should be. We wonder if such men—both are pious—both orthodox—and both really good men, as the world goes—believing with all their might that a large proportion of their brethren are to be damned hereafter—if not here—we wonder how they manage this part of a certain prayer—O Lord forgive Thou us our debts as we forgive our debtors. N.

Vidocq. The Claremont Eagle tells a good story of a humorist, who detected a thief by putting a cockerell under a brass kettle, and challenging all present to touch it in a darkened room, alleging that when the thief's fingers came in contact with the bottom of the kettle, the cock would crow. The thief was discovered by his clean fingers. This story, however, has the misfortune to be so very like the schoolmaster's trick, who made his scholars all walk up in the dark and touch the stove funnel, that it may be a new version of that anecdote. A better than either is told of Vidocq, the French rogue catcher. He induced a gang of suspected persons to draw lots from a handful of straws, telling them, half in fun and half in earnest, that he should denounce as the thief, the person who drew the longest one. The rogue took the precaution slyly to bite off his straw, thus betraying his guilt, as the others were all of the same length. He was searched, and the stolen property found upon him. W.

Mr S. S. Osgood. We have received a line from this gentleman to assure us that he is not another Mr Osgood—whose pictures we were sadly disappointed with—but the painter of that very picture we thought proper to except from our sweeping condemnation, namely the portrait of our friend Johnston, the Yankee Hogarth—*and of no other picture in either collection*. We are glad of this, and lose no time in saying so. N.

A dead Shave. A party of four gentlemen from this city, lately went to Bangor, to purchase land. Thinking that a person acquainted with the approved manner of making *fortunes* down East, could do better for them, than they could do for themselves, they engaged a *New Hampshire speculator*, who had been some time on the spot, to make a purchase for them, giving him for his trouble in the negociation $100. The precise sum paid for the land we have not learned, but it is said that the quantity purchased was about three thousand acres, and that the *honest* agent put $3000 in his own pocket by the 'transaction;' representing the price of the land to be one dollar the acre more than the holder demanded, and lining his pockets with the surplus. Verily an *intelligent* business man may make money down East. W.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Eulogy on Lafayette: By Nathaniel G. Upham. These are the little books that do honor to our country.—The true character of Lafayette is greatly misunderstood, not only here and at home, but *every where*. The French mistake him for a popular leader; the English for a kind-hearted, good-for-nothing old gentleman—a sort of a warrior-granny, who never knew on which side his bread was buttered, nor ever had energy enough to [illegible] for himself, or to take advantage of his neighbors—in an honest way. And as for our people—God help them—they remember Lafayette as a raree-show, forgetting de Kalb, Steuben, General Charles Lee, Lord Shirley, and forty more who sacrificed themselves for us *and are forgotten*—and believing him, in the simplicity of their hearts, to have *risked* more than any or all others, in our behalf, George Washington himself excepted.—Now the simple truth is that *Gilbert Motier de la Fayette*, (we love to write such a name at full length, in the plain language of republicanism)—the simple truth is that he was a great man—great in every honorable sense of the word—inaccessible alike to the commonest, and to the most exalted weaknesses of men—above being ambitious—altogether superior to that vice of noble minds, which in its fervid and uplifting selfishness, its blinding and most unhallowed influence upon the sober understandings of men, has done more mischief upon our earth—as we believe—than Plague, Pestilence and Famine all put together.—But if you would understand and enjoy the character of such a man, cast aside all your vulgar prejudices about the vulgar great, the Destroyers of men, or the Scourges of nations, and go quietly over this, and that other pamphlet on the same subject by Mr John Quincy Adams, and then, laying your hands on your heart—*both hands!*—ask yourself, as a father, (or a mother,) and as you shall answer for it on your death-bed, whether Lafayette was or was not a *great* man. But enough—Mr Upham has done himself credit in every way, by the simple, strong, and manly tribute he has borne to the character of that *other* Washington. N.

The Brothers, a Tale of the Fronde, New-York, Harper & Brothers—Boston, Russell, Odiorne & Co. This work, said in the New York papers, to be from the pen of Mr. Herbert, associate editor of one of the New York Magazines, purports to be written by a cavalier, who left England upon the death of Charles I and the ascendancy of the Republican Party, and became in France a soldier of fortune. It is introduced by a chapter of prophecy in which the second sight of the cavalier is marvellously assisted by the historical knowledge of his editor of the nineteenth century—but still not so palpably as to destroy the illusion. There are many passages in the work of thrilling, exciting interest, but there is, we think, too evident a straining after the chivalric, and rather too much glare [illegible] in some of the sword play. The lines of poetry (mottos) at the head of each chapter are unfortunately selected, because, while the book purports to be the story of the cavalier, told by himself, these quotations are nearly all from *modern* poets; writers of whom Harry Mornington could not by any possibility have dreamed, notwithstanding his [illegible] glances into futurity. He also loses his individuality in quotations in the text of the work, and in such expressions as '*of that age*' &c.—Overlooking the faults, which are generally but [illegible] 'The Brothers, a Tale of the Fronde,' will amply repay the reader for a perusal, and keep him bound to its pages by a rapid succession of incidents from the Chapter 3d of volume I to the conclusion of volume second. W.

Edinburgh Review. Theodore Foster's Republication, New-York—E. R. Broaders, Boston; Colman & Chisholm, Portland.

A [illegible] number—nothing more, with a pretty [illegible] article on 'Selections from American Poets'—by a friend of Bryant, Willis, Percival and Longfellow, and no friend, we see, of such minor poets, as [illegible] two or three more, who—poor things, are doomed to everlasting oblivion by the rabble of critics and whippersnappers, [illegible] and [illegible] of our country. [illegible] N.

Matthias and his Impostures: by William L. Stone. Harper & Brothers.

Everybody on this side of the water has heard of this extraordinary man, Matthias—but very few, as we apprehend, have heard the truth, or the whole truth—fewer still, who [illegible] in the great business of life, nothing but the truth. Mr Stone writes well, and has put the extraordinary facts into such a form, as to make altogether [illegible] almost one of the most remarkable books of our day. The truth is, our people are fast relapsing into barbarism—downright barbarism—that is, if they ever emerged from it, beyond their own, which, between ourselves dear public, we very much doubt. Talk of credulity!—why bless you to death!—they will believe any thing! and the more improbable a story happens to be, the more impossible—the more surely does it find here and there a believer, who having once committed himself, is ready to peril life and fortune and sacred honor in its behalf. Look at the Mormonites!—at the timber-land, Cobb-mania, gold mine speculators,—anybody in fact, save the genuine speculators, as to which class of honorable, high-minded men, just now, there's the word. Aint they all of a piece? ready to believe anything, not only without evidence, but against evidence. In short we recommend the book. N.

My Life: 2 vols. Harper & Brothers. Barely time to dip into this here and there have we had, since it fell in our way. But judging by that, we are inclined to expect the whole worth reading, which as we take it, is a feather in anybody's cap about these days, and about as much as any reasonable author—or publisher could hope for—all things considered. The style is free—flashy—and to the purpose;—the incidents exactly what anybody who has read the book through may choose to say of them. Pray my dear madam, what are they? The [illegible] we are afraid—between ourselves, dear public—are the hidden part of the book—and we believe in our heart the author is a younger [illegible] than he [illegible] 'Stories of Waterloo,' 'Wild Sports of the West,' &c. &c. We judge by the style and the everlasting old-fashioned array of old-fashioned, good-for-nothing quotations at the head of the chapter. In a word they are very boyish—and we advise the author to tarry awhile at Jericho, before he lets himself be found out. N.

STRAWS.

Complaint. Some editors at a distance have lashed themselves into a *fury*, because the publishers of this paper do not give them the Galaxy for their insertion of the Prize advertisement, *after* the prizes have been awarded, and the successful articles published. Here is one before us, who advertised the prizes in his paper of June 27, *to be awarded in May*. As our motive in giving the advertisement currency at a large expense, (for our exchanges are a heavy tax) was to lay the proposals before writers in all parts of the Union who might wish to compete for the Prizes, what do we gain by advertising them *after* the prizes have been long awarded? Are we in justice held to pay for advertisements, important only up to a certain time, after the expiration of that time? Certainly not.

May Martin. The New York Star, after commending this Tale, recommends that the author try his hand at a novel.

Irregular Mails. We have been informed by a subscriber, who ordered a paper sent to a friend in the country, that the person to whom it is directed does not receive it once in a month; and he has therefore requested us to impale with the quill editorial, all the postmasters between Boston and ——, but we will let this hint suffice for the present. The postmaster upon abstracting this number of the paper from the mail bag, may take the notice here written as an admonitory paragraph—for as soon as Mr Barry has exchanged the P. O. department for a foreign mission, we will alight upon him, if the evil is not remedied.

The Last Shot at Fancy. We noticed, as No. 16, Engine Company passed our window, on Thursday, on an excursion for Target shooting, that a full-length likeness of Journalism was painted to direct their ideas, old and young, how to shoot. The limner, however, made one capital mistake, to say nothing of the minor fault that nothing but the inscription beneath the figure looked like '*my daughter*.' [illegible] thing she is not [illegible]

Ubiquity. A song 'To my Sailor Boy,' commences

'When sailing on the ocean
In foreign climes you roam!'

The song as a whole is not worth criticism, but the above two lines are about as good as the average merit of modern ballads.

Authorship. A great mistake is made by tender fingered critics, and personal friends of young authors and actors, who imagine they are benefitting a *debutant* by praising him unqualifiedly, or noticing his merits alone, and avoiding comments on his faults. He is thus taught to consider every impartial critic an enemy, and, slighting honest censure, to look at himself through a false medium. There is no friendship in flattery; and if there were, we do not know that an author or an actor is more entitled to it than a bootmaker or tailor. He who writes a book, to use the words of Talleyrand, 'lets the world know all his brains are worth, for as many francs as the book costs.'—He throws himself into the market, and ought in justice to expect no more mercy than any other commodity receives.

Hint to Firemen. In Montreal, as we perceive by the papers of that city, when an alarm is given in the night, a pole placed on the bell deck of one of the steeples, is pointed in the direction from which the alarm proceeds, and a lighted lantern suspended from it. The firemen are thus directed to the quarter where their services are needed, and citizens who are anxious to know in what direction the danger exists, are answered at a look. We think this simple plan worth the attention of our efficient department, as it would save them many unnecessary steps. Their duty is sufficiently laborious, without the addition of the harrassing and useless fatigue, which is often imposed upon them by uncertainty. W.

CHEESE PARINGS.

Children—Babies. Of a truth, we are beginning to doubt whether there are any such things as *babies*, properly speaking, upon the face of the earth. Here have we been watching a little creature hardly twelve months old for the last half hour. After making mouths at herself in the glass and trying to kiss herself—she has just examined the back side—clearly in the hope of surprising somebody there. Her very look shows it—she is evidently much disappointed; but means to see through the trick before she gives it up. There!—she has turned the glass almost quick enough now to catch the little baby that's playing bo-peep with her.

And now, she has crept to a drawer, and pulled every thing out on the floor; and now!—the poor little thing appears to have a pain—she claps both hands before her and begins to grunt and grow very red in the face—and now her mother's attention is attracted by her puffing and blowing and the position of her hands.—The little thing [illegible] has found a blue gingham apron, which she [illegible] and holding it fast to her body with both hands, she is trying to make it stay there! Her mother can hardly believe her own eyes! It was not pain—it was no such—it was only a little woman trying to accommodate herself to a new fashion.

Communicativeness. There are men who cannot keep a secret—if it concerns themselves; just as there are women who cannot keep a secret which concerns another. Their own secrets with such men are public property—while those of another are perfectly safe with them. This may appear surprising. But is it so?—[illegible] keep what belongs to other people—when they cannot keep what belongs to themselves? What is more common?

Insurance Law. If a man insures but one-half his property, why should he not stand in the light of a [illegible] with the [illegible] of that half, [illegible] For example: A. has property worth $6000. He insures [illegible] $3000. A fire happens and $3000 worth is destroyed. Now upon what principle is it that he obtains [illegible] $3000? Why more than $1500? [illegible]

How!—by insuring only two-thirds or three-quarters [illegible] estimated value of the property, so as to make the [illegible] insure himself—in spite of his teeth. *Excellent policy!*

ASSUMED CHEERFULNESS. There are those, and they are the great body of fashionables everywhere, who [illegible] at playing. Their joyfulness is all make-believe.

LAW CASE. A. steals a purse and immediately tells B. C. and D., respectable men, that he found it under such and such circumstances. How is A. to be convicted?—He confesses the fact, and unless somebody come to stand in, what jury would convict him? But suppose B. C. and D. his accomplices, and all relying upon each other for evidence of the acknowledgment—unimpeached, how are the guilty to be convicted?

VANITY. Every blockhead, whenever he lifts up his eyes and measures the horizon about him—believes himself to be exactly in the *centre of the World*—say of the Universe.

DR JOHNSON—says somewhere that no man likes to give away that by which he lives; physic if he is a physician—advice if a lawyer—writing if an author. Yet a lawyer prefers paying a debt in law—a physician in physic—and an author in authorship. Where lies the fallacy? Is the coin you are able to manufacture yourself more precious than any other in your own eyes? If Dr Johnson is right, it certainly is.—You should prefer giving away money, to money's worth out of your own warehouse.

A MUSICAL EAR. Talk about a man having no ear for music—provided he happens to be furnished with two ears to his head, or is capable of distinguishing by the inflexions of another's voice, whether a question is asked or an answer made. You might as well say he has no hand for a pocket-handkerchief, of no mouth for whistling. Every person capable of *learning* a language, is capable of music; though we *do not* pretend that all are *alike* capable of music. Let not our Phrenological brethren be frightened therefore. We mean what we say—but just exactly what we say—and no more. N.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

'The Two Graves,' a tale, and Lines in imitation of Burns, next week.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.
FOREIGN.

By ship Humbolt, Capt. Bliss, at this port, London dates to the 16th and Liverpool to the 17th have been received.

The London Times says:—The American Indemnity Bill has passed the House of Peers, in the same shape in which it passed the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 125 to 22. In the Chamber of Deputies the Budget of receipts was passed. The Session may therefore be considered as closed. As soon as the Peers have disposed of the business sent up by the Deputies, the Chambers will be prorogued by Royal ordinance. 'The Chamber of Peers, however, will continue to sit as a court of justice, so long as the business of the State trials may require.'

The King of Great Britain has issued his proclamation giving permission to his subjects to enter the service of Spain, and measures for the Spanish expedition from England are proceeding with great activity. Some large steamers have been contracted to convey troops from Ireland to Spain. Admiral Napier and Col. Robinson are said to have volunteered to go in the expedition. Also, Gen. Bacon, and positively Col. Evans, member of parliament, who has given public notice of the same.

The tory members for Ipswich have both been unseated, on the ground of bribery.

'Letters on Paris' are announced as shortly to be published, from the pen of Prince Puckler Muskau.

Chateaubriand has translated Milton into the French language. As a preface to the work, one volume is occupied by a history of English poetry.

The wheat crops in Ireland look most luxuriant.

Prince Maximilian, brother of Prince Augustus of Portugal, deceased, it is said, has accepted the offer to marry the young Queen Donna Maria, and was to leave Lisbon the latter end of June.

The Bey of Tunis died on the 20th of May, and has been succeeded by his brother.

Accounts from Naples, received at Rome, May 30, announce the arrival of the American squadron in the bay, consisting of a ship of the line, a frigate and a cutter.

It appears from all accounts that the Queen's interests are proceeding from bad to worse by this arrival. At the last advices, Zumalacarregui, with the strength of his army, was in full march on Bilboa.

Awful Shipwreck.—The Limerick Chronicle mentions that a passenger who was saved from the wreck of the ship Monarch of Liverpool, Capt. Jackson, says that there were 240 souls on board, and that on the sixth day out on their way to New York, she struck about midnight, on the 28th of May, being under the charge of the mate, who was intoxicated. Two hundred and twenty-five persons perished; the Captain, three sailors, and eleven passengers were afterwards picked up by the Frances Mary, and brought to Dublin.

Affairs in Spain.—The Times of June 15th contains a letter from Paris dated the 13th—which says, 'the answer of the French and English governments to the demand for intervention has probably by this time arrived in Madrid. It is known to have contained *the strongest assurance of indirect support*, and of the cordial interest which is felt by both governments in the maintenance of the constitutional throne of the Catholic Majesty.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6. Capt. Marsh, of the brig Ajax, just arrived from Campeachy, informs us that the greatest alarm existed at that place among all American citizens, fearing assassination, with which they were openly threatened by the desperadoes in office. The American Consul was compelled to keep within doors, barricaded and armed, apprehending an attack. Capt. M. further states, that he heard while there, of an American officer who had attempted to go to the city from one of our sloops of war, and who had, by adverse winds, been compelled to land about five miles distant from Campeachy, where he and his men were subject to the greatest insult—were imprisoned, and threatened to be tied to the tails of asses and dragged up to Campeachy.

The following is an extract of a letter from the American Consul at Campeachy, dated 23d June:—'Were my affairs arranged, I should endeavor to escape this night from the risk of death to which I am exposed by the use making here of the general protest relative to the brig Ophir. Should not a vessel of war relieve us in a few days, neither Captain Brittingham nor myself can expect any mercy from these despots.'

DOMESTIC.

MUNICIPAL. At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen, on Monday:

Dr. Smith, resident Physician at Rainsford Island, reports, that the only patient at the Hospital was discharged this morning. The Island is now entirely free from sickness, for the first time since the commencement of the present year. There has not been a death here in seven months, and although there have been thirty two cases of small pox, and varioloid, since January, every individual has been discharged well and in good health.

Ordered, That the Mayor, Aldermen Greele and Leighton, be a committee to make arrangements and provide a dinner at Faneuil Hall, on the anniversary of the exhibition of the Public Schools in August next.

Petition of John K. Simpson and others, to have Union, Market, Elm streets and Dock square so graded as that the water ground-water may pass off.

Application of H. H. & A. R. Fuller for leave to remove their Circus to South Boston, for one year—also of John Harrington to be licensed to exhibit as a Ventriloquist, &c. together with the Chinese lady, at Washington Hall, severally referred.

The following persons were approved and warranted as officers in the Fire Department. Engine Company No. 1—Wm. H. Fowle, 1st assistant Foreman. George W. Sweet, 2d do do.

Engine Company No. 5—Albert Cleyes, 1st assistant Foreman—Abiel S. Lewis, 2d do do—Francis Holmes, Treasurer—W. B. Spaulding, Clerk; Philip Leed, assistant do.

The stock of a branch Rail Road from Taunton, to connect the Providence Road at Mansfield, has been rapidly taken up, and the first instalment paid in. Capital $100,000.

Midshipman Renshaw of the U. S. Ship Brandywine, was killed at Rio Janeiro, from wounds received in a duel with Midshipman Smith, of the same ship.

There has been [illegible] to New York and vicinity, [illegible] of the New Brunswick [illegible] by the last [illegible] $1000.

[illegible] bust of Judge Marshall, intended for the Boston Athenaeum, is now exhibiting at Philadelphia. It will be received here in a few days.

The [illegible] Journal states, that a son of the [illegible] Mrs Hemans is now in this city, and that he will probably go through a course of studies at one of our New England Universities.

NAVAL. It is rumored that Com Sloat will be attached to the North Carolina 74, at present under repair at the Navy Yard, Gosport. That Com Elliot will be detached from the Constitution, [illegible] Com Morris to the Navy Board. Captain Shubrick will be ordered to the Constitution. [illegible]—Norfolk Beacon.

The Pennsylvania [illegible]

[illegible]

The Concord Statesman [illegible] of the members of the Legislature [illegible] Senate Chamber, he found it barred [illegible] galled him.

Friday morning, about 7 o'clock, a man apparently 40 years of age, by the name of Hosea Gales, [illegible] Charlestown, [illegible] on the side walk near Mr Webster's [illegible] He was conveyed [illegible] and Dr Lewis was called, but it was of no avail, as he died about 8 o'clock. Coroner [illegible]—[Briggs's Bulletin.

We have [illegible] of the Sandwich Islands of the [illegible] arrival of Mr Nuttall, the Naturalist, with Mr Townsend of Philadelphia, [illegible] the mouth of the Columbia River.—*Jour Com.*

WHALING COMPANY. A new whaling company is forming in Portsmouth, with a capital of $150,000. They intend to fit away one ship the present season, and one each succeeding year, until the first returns.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Counterfeit five dollar notes of the Bank of America have been circulating freely, for two or three days past. The general appearance is like the true bills, though there are marks which distinguish them.—*Jour Com.*

We have seen in several papers a flaming article, headed 'Insult to an American Consul,' and charging the judicial tribunals of Marseilles with having been influenced by the misunderstanding between the two nations to inflict an arbitrary penalty on our representative. We saw the trial as reported in one of the papers of Marseilles, and it did not strike us as exhibiting any unusual features, nor did it appear that Mr Croxall himself suspected the proceedings arbitrary. A complaint was entered against him by a female servant for having beaten her with a cane, broken her arm, and turned her out of doors. A criminal suit was instituted, and a civil suit on behalf of the woman, to recover damages. The jury acquitted Mr C. on the criminal suit, which certainly so far, was doing him no injustice. But on the civil suit the Court thought proper to award the servant, one fourth part of the damages she demanded, which fourth was near four hundred dollars.—*Jour Com.*

MR. RANDOLPH'S WILL. We are informed by a friend who left Richmond on Sunday morning, that the trial of the case of the late Mr. Randolph's will, which has occupied so much of public attention, had terminated; but the judgment of the Court was then unknown. Some extraordinary developements, it is said, have taken place in the course of the trial, of a nature so prejudicial to the character of the testator, as to make many of his most ardent friends and admirers desirous that the plea of insanity should be confirmed by the Court as a protection to his reputation. It is understood that if the will in question be set aside, a preceding one which provides for the manumission of the Testator's Slaves, will take effect—unless it should be invalidated by the same plea of insanity; in which event the deceased would be considered as dying intestate.—*Balt. Pat.*

MARRIAGES.

In this city, John H. King to Demarius F. Darling; David Blaisdell to Mary Jones; John W. Rand to Hannah A. Allen; John Walker to Hannah Morse; Thomas Blackman to Martha Ann Moody; David Wright, of New York, to Susan Stearns; Thomas Lombard to Caroline Matilda Cummings.

At Charlestown, Charles R. Beers to Elizabeth A. Barron, both of East Cambridge.

At Marblehead, Henry G. Gray, of Boston, to Susan Hooper.

At Salem, Frederick Moulton to Mary Ann Moore; Joseph Joplin to Elizabeth Bard.

At Pittsfield, James M. Beebe, of Boston, to Esther Elizabeth Brown.

At New York, Alfred Bragg to Charlotte Brown, of Boston.

At Chatham, N. Y. D. S. Goshen, of Windham, Conn. to Julia L. Hall, of Carlisle, Mass.

At Baltimore, Eugene Post, of New York, to Priscilla Ridgeley Howard.

At Cincinnati, Henry Baldwin, formerly of Boston, to Julia A. daughter of the late Rev James Bowers.

At Manchester, Eng. John Watkins to Mary H. daughter of the late Benjamin Brierly, of Portsmouth, N. H.

At Macao, Henry P. Sturgis, of the house of Russell & S., of Manilla, to Mary G. Howard.

DEATHS.

In this city, David Putnam, 52; Margaret, daughter of Henry Blaney, 22; Mary, wife of John Dickinson, 24; Levi Wetherbee, 18; Capt Reuben Carver, 81; Francis Wallis, 19; Augustus, only daughter of the late Noah Fernald, 13; Sarah, widow of the late Samuel Parkman, Esq. 81; Thomas P. Thurston, 21.

At South Boston, William Richman, Jr. 30.

At Roxbury, Rachel R. wife of Reuben Smith, 47.

At Chelsea, Capt Jetreth Jenney, of N. Bedford, 32.

At Cambridgeport, Hall A. Gill, of Holliston.

At Abington, Harriet, wife of John Reed, of Roxbury.

At Lexington, Nathan Dudley, 80. Mr D. was a soldier of the Revolution, and took an active part in the events of the memorable 19th April, 1775. He followed the enemy on their retreat from Concord and Lexington—was standing by the side of Mr Heyward, at the foot of Fiske's Hill, when he fell simultaneously with a British soldier, (they both discharging their muskets together)—was at the Lexington Church when a cannon ball was fired through it, and was actively engaged through the day. He was a man of great singleness of heart and uncommon worth, and was much respected and beloved by all who knew him. He died, as he had lived, at peace with the world, with his own heart, and with his God.

At Weston, Henry, son of Jonas Hastings, 22.

At Acton, Hannah S. Hendley, of Boston, 22.

At Norton, widow Wealthy Hodges, 86.

At North Andover, Sarah Pickman, wife of Rev Bailey Loring.

At Gloucester, Howard Morton, son of Langdon Coffin, of this city, 14 months.

At Hyde Park, N. Y. Frances Anne, wife of Jared Sparks, Esq. of Cambridge, in the 20th year of her age.

At Cincinnati, Elizabeth B. daughter of the late Charles Coolidge, of Boston, 18.

At Sea, on board sch Thomas Hall, from Africa, Daniel H. Pearce, a native of Concord, Mass.

GOSLING'S PATENT FRENCH CHEMICAL
BLACKING.

THE undersigned have the pleasure to announce to the inhabitants of Boston and its environs, that they have arrived in this city, to receive orders at wholesale for this excellent article. The various compositions now in use for polishing Boots and Shoes, have long been complained of as causing the leather to crack and become reddish. The undersigned have, however, been so fortunate, as to discover a process that will supercede those rather expensive compositions, to wit—a kind of Paste, which not only possesses the virtue of preserving the leather, and of giving it the most brilliant black, but requires only one fourth of the common labor; it will not soil the whitest linen—renders the leather water proof, is warranted to retain its virtue in any climate, and to increase in beauty by age; its peculiar fragrance will easily distinguish it from spurious compositions. We have in our possession upwards of 10,000 Certificates, some from the first nobility in France, as well as from the republicans in the United States, and from many of the most eminent professors of Chemistry. To introduce this article to the public, Messrs. G. & Co. will supply this celebrated article at the same price as the common Blacking now in use. To prevent counterfeit, each box is marked with the signature of

L. GOSLING & CO.

All orders left at the Eastern Stage House, No. 84 Ann street, will be punctually attended to.

☞Reward of $1000 is offered by Messrs. G. & Co. to any person who will produce an article of better quality. july 25

STOCK AT COST.

THE Subscriber having concluded to close his business, offers for sale his stock, with a lease of the store now occupied by him. The above presents a fine opportunity for any one wishing to commence business, the stand being first rate, and having its share of good customers. The stock will be retailed at cost, and consists of a good assortment of Wrought and Plate Shell and Horn Combs, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Engravings, &c; a few copies of the French engraving of the Declaration of Independence on hand, which will be sold low, to close them. J. FRANCIS KIMBALL, july 25 3w 36 Hanover-st.

STRAW CARPETINGS,
AT A REDUCED PRICE.

100 PIECES Straw Carpetings, received this day, of a superior quality, for sale at a very reduced price by ELIAB STONE BREWER, july 25 414 Washington street.

REAL ESTATE.

RARE CHANCE FOR GOOD INVESTMENT. The New England Glass [illegible] Company offer for sale, all their Real Estate situated in East Cambridge, [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

J[illegible] Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Influence of [illegible] By Charles [illegible] For sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, 133 Washington Street. June 27

NEW BOOK.

THE PASTOR'S TESTIMONY. By Rev. John A. Clark. 2d edition. Revised and corrected by the author. For sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON. June 27

LADIES' BATHS.

BRAMAN'S NEW BATHS are now open for the season, Ladies' Warm, Cold, Plunging, and Shower Baths, fitted up in good style, in a separate building. Female attendants at all hours.

☞Gentlemen's Swimming School now open for the season, for those who wish to learn to swim, or bathe. June 20 eptf

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS

HOVEY & CO. Horticultural Seed Warehouse, 79 and 81 Cornhill, have just received, in the Gallant Venitia, from Rotterdam, a fine assortment of Bulbous Roots; consisting of Tuberoses, Amaryllis Formosissima, Gladiolus Natalensis, Tigridia Conchiflora, &c. June 20

WATER PROOF PREMIUM GOODS.

INDIA RUBBER WATER PROOF GOODS of the Style and quality which obtained the PREMIUM MEDAL AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE NEW YORK, at their last Annual Exhibition. Constantly for sale at the Boston and Lynn India Rubber Company's Store, No 52 Water street, Boston—viz: Cloaks,—Wrappers—Surtouts—Cloak Capes—Pea and Monkey Jackets—Sportsmen's do—Pantaloons with or without feet—Caps with Capes—Cushions—Life Preservers—Hydrostatic Sheets and beds complete—Bath sacks—Hydraulic tubing—Injection do, &c. *Air Beds*—Cushions—Pillows—Gas Bags—with every variety of articles impervious to air or water—at wholesale, or retail by
nov 1 tf C. C. NICHOLS & CO, Boston

COMBS! COMBS! COMBS!!

A. S. JORDAN, sign of the *Original Golden Comb*, No. 2, Milk street, manufactures and has for sale a well selected assortment of Shell and Horn Combs, including those of the latest and most improved patterns. Ladies are solicited to call and examine. tf—may 23

THE FAMILY BOOK,

OR, Instructions concerning all the relations of life. For sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON.

The Youth's Letter Writer. By Mrs John Farrar. For sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON.

Horse Shoe Robinson; a Tale of the Tory ascendancy. By the author of 'Swallow Barn.' In 2 vols. For sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, 133 Washington street. june 20

COPLAND'S
MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

PART III, is announced in Bent's London Advertiser to be issued in the month of April, and will probably arrive in this country in season to be ready for subscribers and others in July next. S. COLMAN, successor to Lilly, Wait & Co. june 20

LADIES' RIDING CAPS,
HATS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, GLOVES AND STOCKS.
337, *WASHINGTON STREET.*

DANIEL MESSINGER respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has received from New York a complete assortment of the above articles, which, added to those on hand, makes as good a variety as can be found in any Hat Store in Boston.

He has the newest patterns for *LADIES' RIDING CAPS* and *CHILDREN'S FANCY CAPS*, which will be made to order at the shortest notice. may 30

B. F. FOSTER,

TEACHER of Penmanship and Book Keeping, 116, [illegible] and evening. july 11

J. BURRILL,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
73
CORNHILL.
july 11 6w

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE

THE Subscribers have formed a connection for the transaction of a General Commission Business, under the firm of BRUCE & RICHARDS, at 33 and 34, Commercial wharf.
Refer to Messrs.
ROB'T G. SHAW & Co. and
EDW. & WM. B. REYNOLDS.
BENJ. BRUCE,
july 4 JOSEPH L. RICHARDS.

TABLE D'HOTE
AT THE HOWARD STREET HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that in addition to his Coffee Room he has fitted up a large Dining Hall, where he intends, for the Summer months, to keep an Ordinary for the accommodation of those gentlemen who may be pleased to extend to him their patronage. Dinner will be served at quarter past 2 o'clock precisely, and the table furnished with all the luxuries of the season. Wines of the very best quality, and of every description, can always be had.

The situation being one of the most airy and retired in the city, the subscriber has been induced to make the above arrangement, believing that gentlemen living in the vicinity, will find his establishment one of the most pleasant in warm weather. Gentlemen wishing to dine at any particular hour, can be accommodated at the Restaurateur. JAMES RYAN.
june 13 5w

LINEN SHIRT
COLLARS AND BOSOMS.

KIMBALL, 12, Washington street, having made an arrangement with one of the first manufacturers of the above article, will be constantly supplied with an assortment of every style and quality of Collars and Bosoms of superior make. Now on hand—
100 doz extra Fine Stitched Linen Collars,
100 do do do Plain do do
200 do Medium quality do do do
150 do do Stitched do do
300 do Common do Plain do do
Also—Plain, plaited, embroidered, and ruffle Bosoms from 3 to 24 dollars per dozen.
☞Merchant Tailors will find it for their advantage to examine this assortment. march 14

THE ORIGINAL
GOLDEN COMB.

A. S. JORDAN, No. 2, Milk-street, alters and repairs, Combs in the neatest manner and at the lowest prices. All work warranted. tf may 23

STOCK FRAMES,

BINDING SKINS and BUCKLES, for sale at KIMBALL'S, 12, Washington st. june 6

TAYLOR'S SPOOL COTTON.

ELIAB STONE BREWER has constantly for sale *TAYLOR'S PERSIAN SPOOL COTTON.* The very best article of sewing Cotton imported, as will be attested by every lady that has used it. april 25 414, Washington-street.

MOROCCO WORK.

FOR SALE at MARSH'S, No. 77, Washington-st. (Joy's building) the largest assortment of Morocco Goods to be found in the city—among the variety are some very splendid Port Folios, with and without locks. Also, Writing Cases, Bankers' Cases, Trunk Books, &c. april 4

REMOVAL.

S. COLMAN, (successor to Lilly, Wait & Co.) medical and wholesale publisher, has removed from 121 Washington street, to Nos. 16 and 20, Cornhill, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE FIRST EXHIBITION AT THE
AMERICAN GALLERY,
SUMMER STREET.

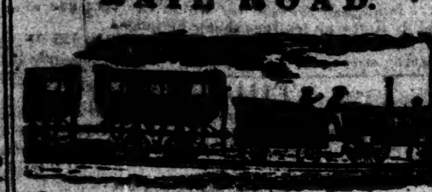
OPENED on Wednesday, June 17th, at 9 o'clock [illegible] of American Artists, and have not been before exhibited in this city.

Admittance 25 cents—Season Tickets 50 cents. [illegible] H. C. PRATT.

MAELZEL'S EXHIBITION
OF THE CONFLAGRATION OF MOSCOW! THE AUTOMATON CHESS-PLAYER—THE AUTOMATON TRUMPETER—ROPE DANCERS—MELODIUM, &c. &c.

AT CONCERT HALL, [illegible] every evening, [illegible] commencing at 8 o'clock precisely. Admittance 50 cents. Children half price. july 4

BOSTON AND LOWELL
RAIL ROAD.



THE Cars will continue to run, till further notice, as at present, viz:—
Leave Lowell at 6 A. M. and 2 1-2 P. M.
Leave Boston at 9 A. M. and 5 1-2 P. M.
No baggage can be taken except what belongs to passengers. Allowance to each, 60 lbs.
As soon as burthen cars can be provided, notice will be given for the transportation of merchandise.
Tickets may be had at the Depot, corner of Leverett and Brighton streets. Price One Dollar each.
June 27 GEO. M. DEXTER, Agent.

MANTEL GRATES.

THE Subscribers have just completed and have for sale, some very neat and handsome Cast Iron MANTEL GRATES, which are offered for sale at very low prices.

Also, a good assortment of Russia Sheet Iron and small chamber Grates and Stoves of all descriptions.—Purchasers are requested to call and examine their assortment before purchasing.
LEAVITT & BATES,
july 10 1mis 16 Union-street.

STOCKS, &C.

STOCKS, Summer Stocks, Cravats, Linen Collars, Bosoms, Shirts, Suspenders, Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, &c. of the latest fashions, most improved forms, and best quality; now opening and constantly receiving, and for sale by DARWIN CHAFFIN, At his Manufactory and Furnishing Store, 80, Washington-street.

☞WANTED—Fifty Stock-Makers and Seamstresses. 3t july 18

RECORD OF A SCHOOL,

EXEMPLIFYING the general principles of Spiritual Culture. For sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, 133 Washington street. july 18

FOR THE DEAF.

THE Boston and Lynn India Rubber Co. have manufactured and offer for sale, an India Rubber Elastic Ear Trumpet, of an entirely new construction, by means of which persons not entirely deaf are enabled to hear with perfect distinctness the ordinary tones of the voice in conversation.

They are perfectly portable, of an elegant finish, and have been pronounced by persons who have used them superior to anything of the kind in use.

For sale at the Co's Warehouse, No. 52. Water st. may 16 istf

NEW JEWELRY
ESTABLISHMENT,

LAWRENCE WALKER'S, No. 83, Washington-street, Joy's Building.

Where may be found a great variety of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES of every description, and the latest style of FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, SPECTACLES AND FANCY GOODS.

☞The above stock is of recent selections, consequently of the newest and most fashionable patterns, and will be sold as low as can be purchased elsewhere. april 18 is3m

DRY GOODS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, intending leaving this part of the country for the South, about the first of August next, offers for sale the whole of his extensive Stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC GOODS, and Lease of the Store No. 414 Washington street, and the Stock will be sold at very reduced prices at retail, until closed.—Among which are the following varieties, viz—
Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Athenian Cassimere, [illegible] Cassimere, Athenian Camlets, &c. &c.
4 bales of superior Welch, English and American Flannels. Some of them are very superior, and are warranted not to shrink in washing.
2 bales of Angola Flannel, an excellent article for summer wear.
1 bale Domet Flannel.
4 do col'd American do.
4 do col'd Dometts.
8 cases of superior English Cambric Dimoties.
1 do do Furniture Dimoty.
1 do col'd Pouit de Soie Silk, at 3s per yard, of an excellent quality.
Cases Irish Linens, of superior quality.
Cases of English and American Prints.
Cases and Bales of brown and bleached Cottons.
Cases of white Cambric and Cambric Muslins.
Cases of Bishop Lawns, from 20c to 5s 3d per yard.
1600 ps Nankin and Canton Straw Carpeting.
Cases of Taylor's Persian Spool Cotton, at 3s per dozen, or 5c per Spool, warranted of very superior quality. Cases of Spool Cotton, at 6d per dozen.
1 case of Open Work Cotton Hose, at 1s per pair.
Cases of 4-4 and 6-4 Bobbinet Laces, from 9d to 5s 3d per yard. 1 case Grecian do superior quality, at 2s pr yd.
1 bale Russia Damask 6-4 and 8-4, a very durable article for Table Cloths.
2 cases India and English Silk Hdkfs.
2 do col'd Table Cloths, assorted sizes.
1 do col'd bordered cotton Hdkfs. imita. L. C. at 9d each. 1 do Linen Hdkfs.
4 do American Sewing Cotton.
5 bales Russia Crash.
3 cases Linen and Cotton Tapes.
1 case English Pins.
7 bales of Tickings, assorted qualities—and a great variety of other Goods, which will be sold in proportion.
ELIAB STONE BREWER,
may 30 No. 414 Washington street.

DRY GOODS.

THE Subscriber having just received his full assortment of
RICH SPRING GOODS,
from the late importations, is now prepared to offer to his friends and customers a very rich and extensive assortment, consisting in part of the following, viz—

1 case super rich col'd fig'd Silks,	80 cts
1 do do do Pouit de Soie,	75
1 do do do do and blue blk do	62 1-2
1 do do do do do do Gro de Naples,	50
1 do do do do do do	42
1 do do fallow edge Gro de Swiss,	75
1 do do do do do do	70
1 do do white do do	62 1-2
1 do do rich 4-4 pink French Prints,	50
1 do do do do new style French Ginghams	36
1 do do do do do London do	25
1 do do do do do Prints,	25
3 cartoons super rich French Fancy Silk Hdkfs from	25 cts to $1
3 do do do red Merino Shawls from	3 50 to $16

Together with a great variety of Gloves, Hose, Corded Skirts, Fancy Hdkfs, Linens, Lawns, Cambrics, Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Corded Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Insertings, Wor'd Bland, Cravats, Lace Veils, White Gauze Flannels, Diapers, Crash, Cottons, &c. &c.—all of which will be freely shown and offered at the above corresponding low prices by
CALVIN HOSMER,
No. 73, Hanover, corner of Marshall-st. Boston.
april 6 6m

HINGHAM UMBRELLAS.

FOR SALE AT No. 61, WATER-STREET, (UP STAIRS,)
CASES 30, 32, and 36 in. extra superior English Gingham UMBRELLAS, cramped borders;
Cases 28 in. do do do do do Plain;
do 30 and 32 in. Black American do do;
do 28 in. do English do do very superior;
do 30 and 32 in. Blk Silk UMBRELLAS, French style;
do 28 in. Gingham UMBRELLAS, bone stick.
Also—Double Foundation MUSLINS, constantly on hand. 3m july 11

PORK, LARD, BACON, &C.

OHIO PORK, LARD and BACON—Barrels Clear, Mess and Prime Pork,
Do Shins and Hams do,
Lard in barrels and kegs,
Side Hams and shoulders Bacon,
Rib Sausage Skins.
Also—Boston Clear Pork in bbls and half bbls [illegible]

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

[illegible]

☞All Lynn Advertisements appear upon the inside of the Galaxy. The advertiser should mark the number of insertions he desires; otherwise his advertisement will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

PROSPECTUS.

WILD-FLOWERS AND SEA-SHELLS:
Being a selection from the writings, poetical and prosaic, of natives of Lynn; embracing the whole period of its history.

EDITED BY ALONZO LEWIS AND J. R. NEWHALL.

DURING the period embracing the history of this town, there have, from time to time, appeared among us, as our fellow citizens are all aware, some, who were justly looked upon as endowed with mental qualities far above the ordinary standard—those who have shone forth as stars of the first magnitude in our little community, and who, haply, under more auspicious circumstances, would have been hailed as brighter lights in a more extended sphere;—but who have yet passed from among us, leaving a few gems only scattered in their path to the tomb, as memorials of the peculiar favor of their God;—leaving here a few *flowers* gathered from the dark glen or the sunny height, and there a little glittering cabinet of *sea-shells* gleaned from the romantic shores of their own loved home.

It is the object of the Editors to gather up these fragments, and select from among them such as they esteem most worthy of preservation; adding a notice of articles, original and select, from the writers of the present day. It is not their aim to gain any thing in a pecuniary point of view; they ask only remuneration for their actual expenses, deeming the pleasure of presenting the little volume to their fellow citizens, sufficient reward for all their toil. It is believed that the work will also be interesting beyond the immediate sphere of its publication, as the interests and sympathies of this town and those around her have ever been most strongly united—together have they toiled through the darkness of bygone years, and together have they arrived upon the sunny lands of prosperity.

The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to defray the expenses—and it is hoped that our fellow citizens will come forward with their accustomed liberality; many names will be required to meet the expenses, as the work will be executed in a style worthy of its object. It is designed that the volume shall be an 18mo of about 250 pages—delivered to subscribers at $1 per copy.

Subscriptions received by either of the Editors, at Lynn, or by H. HASTINGS WELD, Editor of the N. E. Galaxy, Boston.

Lynn, July 18, 1835.

BIBLES.

SCOTT'S Family Bible; Common Family Bibles, in rich bindings; Comprehensive Bible; Polyglott Bible and Testaments to match. And a great variety of editions in elegant and strong bindings, for sale at the Bookstore, two doors East of the Hotel. april 4

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber would respectfully remind his friends and the public that he continues to execute orders for *PRINTING* of every description, with neatness and despatch. J. R. NEWHALL,
Lynn, April 4, 1835. 2d door East of the Hotel.

JUST RECEIVED.

BY J. R. NEWHALL, 1st and 2d doors east Lynn Hotel, a new assortment of articles in the book, stationary and fancy goods line, among which are a prime lot of Rogers' Penknives, Silver Pencil Cases, Metal Pens, Quills, Paper, Cards, Ink Stands, Writing Books, &c.
Lynn, Feb 14

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

THE subscribers have just received and offer for sale at their Clothing Emporium, Market Street an extensive assortment of broadcloths, of every shade and color; Cassimeres of fashionable stripes and plain; Camblets, goat's hair and imitation; Vestings, Trimmings, Suspenders, Gloves, Dickeys, Bosom-pieces, and every article in their line.

Also, a fresh supply of Rogers's Imperial Stocks.
ROPES & LAMSON.

R. & L. feel grateful for the very liberal patronage they have received, and trust to merit a continuance of the same, by manufacturing Gentlemen's Garments from a medium to the extremity of fashion, and in workmanship inferior to none. Lynn. sept 20.

PARLEY'S MAGAZINE.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—The unexampled success of this Juvenile Work, which has now been before the public two years, and circulates in every state of the Union, has encouraged the publisher to renewed exertions in making it all that judicious parents and teachers could reasonably expect for the amusement and instruction of youth. Whatever can be devised to improve the style and beauty of the work, and more especially to make it *useful*, shall be constantly introduced. To parents and teachers, one of the highest possible commendations. The pieces are supplied by Profs. Mason & Webb, of the Boston Academy of Music. To those who are desirous of examining the work, a specimen number will be furnished *gratis*.

The publisher has much pleasure in being able to give the following names of the principal Teachers, Professors and Clergymen in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Hertford and Boston, among those *who have given their signatures* to "the full approbation of the work, as well calculated under the present arrangements to be *useful* and worthy of extensive patronage."

BALTIMORE.
John Prentiss, Prin. Acad. Dep. University, Md.
Francis Waters, Select Academy.
A B Cleveland, Prin. Female High School.
William Hamilton, Lexington st. High School.
S W Rosset Prin. Boisseau Academy.
S B Rittenhouse, Prin. Male Public No. 1.
Samuel P Skinner, Young Ladies' Seminary.
Samuel W Kirkham, Au. of a popular Eng. Grammar.
Susan M Ingalls, Select Female Seminary.
Rev J P K Henshaw, Rector of St Peter's Church.
Rev R J Breckinridge, Pastor Presby. Church.
Rev. John D Bartow, Rector Trinity Church.

PHILADELPHIA.
Samuel B. Wylie, D D Prof An. Languages in the University of Penn.
Walter R Johnson, Prof Mechanics, and Nat. Philos. in the Franklin Inst.
R W Cushman, Prin. Young Ladies' Collegiate Inst.
Rev S W Crawford, Select School, Chesnut st.
Rev Charles Henry Alden, Young Ladies' High School
Charles Picot, Select School for Young Ladies.
John M Bengy, Friends' Academy, 4th st.
S C & B Walker, Scientific and Class. Acad.
Oliver A Shaw, Teacher of a Classical School.
N Dodge, Prin. Harmony Hall Seminary.
John Frost, 5th st. Select School.
C D Cleveland, Select High School.
Rev Sam'l A McCoskry, Rector St Paul's Church.
Stephen H Tyng, D D Rector Ch. of the Epiphany.
Ezra Stiles Ely, D D Pastor of 3d Pres. Church.
Rev John McDowell, Pastor Central Pres. Church.
Rev John W James, Asst. Minister Christ Church.
W H Delancy, D D.

NEW-YORK.
Wm T Adams, Teacher Select School.
Edmund Barry, D D Prin. Classical Acad.
R Huddart, Select School.
George W Hall, Prin. Washington Institute.
L D Windsor, Prin Public School No. 1.
Rev Geo Bush, Prof N Y University.
Rev Cha's Anthon, Prof Columbian College.
Rev J F Schroeder, Asst Minister Trinity Church.
F S Worth, Prin Academy, Franklin st.
Rev John Powell, Rector St Peter's Church
Rev H Anthon, Assist Minister Trinity Church.
Rev John Woodbridge, Pastor of Bowery Church.
John McVickar, D D, Prof Mor Phil'y Columbian College.
Rt Rev B T Onderdonk, Bishop P E Church, N Y.
Elias Robbins, Author Popular Lessons, &c.
Lyman Cobb, Author of several valuable School Books.

HARTFORD.
Mrs L H Sigourney. T A Kutz, Prin Central School.
F Goldthwait, Prin So Public School.
John P. Brace, Prin Female Seminary.
Rev Henry Stanwood, Pastor So Baptist Church.
Rev Horace Hooker, Editor Conn Observer.
Rev C C Vanarsdalen, Pastor 2d Church.
Rev Joel Hawes, Pastor 1st Church.
Rev G F. Davis, Pastor 1st Baptist Church.

BOSTON.
Rev Joseph Tracy, Editor of the Recorder.
Rev F W Greenwood, Rector King's Chapel.
[illegible]
Rev J S Stone, Rector St Paul's Church.
[illegible]
Rev Baron Stow, Pastor 2d Baptist Church.
Edward Reynolds, M D, John Randall, M D.
S D Townsend, M D. J V C Smith, M D.
S A Shurtleff, M D.
[illegible]

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS.

ALGER'S MURRAY'S GRAMMAR—Being an abridgment of Murray's English Grammar, with an Appendix; containing exercises in Orthography, in Parsing, in Syntax, and in Punctuation—designed for the younger classes of learners—by Lindley Murray. To which questions are added, punctuation, and the whole under Rules in Syntax expressly adapted from the Author's large grammar, being his own abridgment of the revised, prepared, and adapted to the use of the "English Exercises"—by Israel Alger, Jr. A. M. recently a teacher in Hawkins street School, Boston.

As a cheap and comprehensive elementary work for general use, this is probably the best Grammar extant, and is rapidly gaining an introduction into most of the towns in New-England. Though furnished at a moderate price, it is as cheap as, in most cases, to supersede the necessity of a larger work.

[Extract from the Records of the School Committee, Boston.]

At a meeting of the School Committee, held at the Mayor and Aldermen's rooms, May 5, 1835, it was—Voted, That Alger's Abridgement of Murray's Grammar, Boston stereotype edition, be introduced into the public Reading and Grammar Schools in this city.
JOHN PIERPONT, Secretary.

Alger's Murray's English Exercises—consisting of Exercises in Parsing, instances of false Orthography, violations of the rules in Syntax, defects in Punctuation, and violations of the rules respecting perspicuous and accurate writing—with which the corresponding rules, notes and observations, in Murray's Grammar are incorporated: also, References to Promiscuous Exercises to the Rules by which the errors are to be corrected. Revised, prepared and particularly adapted to the use of Schools; by Israel Alger, jr A. M.

Extract from the Preface.

It is believed that both teachers and pupils have labored under numerous and serious inconveniences, in relation to certain parts of those Exercises, for want of the facilities which this volume is designed to supply. Those rules in Mr Murray's Grammar which relate to the correction of each part of the Exercises in Orthography, Syntax, Punctuation, and Rhetorical construction, have been introduced into this manual immediately preceding the exercises to which they relate. The pupil being thus furnished with the principles by which he is to be governed in his corrections, may pursue his task with profit and pleasure. In this edition, more than forty 18mo pages of matter have been added from Mr Murray's Grammar.

PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION—by R. G. Parker, Principal of the Franklin Grammar School Boston, 6th stereotype edition. Price, neatly bound, 31 cents. Twenty thousand copies having been sold of this popular work, the Publisher has now stereotyped it; and the author desirous of rendering it more worthy of the favor it has received, has made some additions, which will supersede the necessity of using any abridged treatise of Rhetoric in connection with it.

Extract from the Preface.

Two great obstacles beset the pupil in his first attempts at composition. The first is the difficulty of obtaining ideas, (or learning to think;) the second is that of expressing them properly when obtained. In this volume the author has endeavored to afford some assistance to the pupil in overcoming these difficulties. The simplicity of the plan here proposed requires no labored explanation. The first exercise or lesson consists in giving the word, or a number of words, and instead of asking for a definition of them requiring him to use them in a sentence or idea of *his own*. From this single exercise he is led onward through a series of lessons in easy and regular procession, from the simplest principles to the most difficult practice. If on the first inspection any of the Lessons appear too difficult, the author respectfully requests the test of trial and experience before they are condemned. They have been performed, and the Models of some of those apparently the most difficult, were written by the pupils in the school of which he has the charge.

☞As evidence in favor of the merit and utility of this work, the fact may be stated, that it has been republished in England, and received commendable notices from the public journals. The following Recommendation is furnished:

From Mr Walker, Principal of the Eliot School, Boston.

By such a work all the difficulties and discouragements which the pupil has to encounter in his first attempts to write, are in a great measure removed, and he is led on progressively in a methodical and philosophical manner, till he can express his ideas on any subject, which circumstances or occasion may require, not only with sufficient distinctness and accuracy, but even with elegance and propriety. An elementary treatise on composition, like the one before me, is certainly much wanted at the present day. I think this work will have an extensive circulation, and I hope the time is not distant when this branch of education, hitherto much neglected, will receive that attention which in some degree its importance demands.

☞The same author has in progress, a second part, or Sequel to the above popular work.

Teachers and others interested in education who have not examined the above, are invited to call and receive copies (gratis) for this purpose.

New editions of the above popular School Books, have just been published [illegible] Washington street, Joy's buildings, and by the principal booksellers in the United States.

Also, for sale as above, a general assortment of School and Classical Books. Teachers and country merchants are respectfully invited to call. eopis3m may 30

BUTLER'S
EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIAN APERIENT,

FOR the prevention and cure of Indigestion, Bilious and Liver Complaints, nervous weakness, head-ache, heart burn, habitual costiveness, giddiness, cutaneous diseases, &c. The surprising efficacy of this superior medicine has obtained for it the patronage of many eminent persons, whose high encomium, together with its extensive and increasing sale, fully proves its pre-eminence, and bids fair to render it the most peculiar remedy extant. To the dyspeptic, the sedentary, and studious, it will be found invaluable, from its promoting a proper action of the liver in the secretion of the bile, or corrects it when in a vitiated state. Obstructions of the stomach or bowels are gradually removed; it restores the appetite, and gives tone, strength, and energy to the system. Travellers and residents in warm climates, will find Butler's Magnesian Aperient a desirable article: it prevents any accumulation of bile, is portable, and the method of preparing it unusually convenient. Prepared by H. Butler, Chemist, London.

Sold wholesale and retail by *PALMER, JONES & BLAKE*, American House, 44, Hanover street, sole agents for the city of of Boston. june 6

NEW YORK STYLE.

FINE PALM LEAF HATS.—*GEO. W. EDMANDS*, No. 46, Hanover st., under the American House, has just opened a large lot of Palm Leaf Hats, of a superior kind, trimmed, stiffened and shaped in the city of New York, of the latest style in that city, which he will sell by the dozen or single at the lowest prices. 3t june 13

IMPROVEMENT ON
DENTAL SURGERY.

DR. B. T. PRESCOTT continues to perform all the necessary operations on the Teeth, both for their beauty and preservation.

Dr. P. having obtained the latest and highly approved method of inserting the mineral or *incorruptible* Teeth on gold plate, so recently introduced in Paris, feels assured that he cannot fail to give a general and acknowledged satisfaction to all who may favor him with their calls.

The subscriber has obtained the assistance of a gentleman who will devote himself exclusively to filling carious teeth with gold in the neatest manner, and prevent their further decay.

N. B.—A selection of assorted Tooth Brushes kept constantly for the accommodation of his patients. Also, the Florentine Dentrifrice, a beautiful article for whitening the teeth, and yielding fragrance to the breath.

Persons requiring operations on the teeth will please call and see specimens at Office, corner of Hanover and Portland streets. 3m july 4

DRAWING MATERIALS.

JAMES W. BURDITT, Franklin Head, No. 27 Cornhill, has received by the ship Casino, and other arrivals from London, a variety of articles for Drawing, and among them are the following:

[illegible] Parallel Rules; London Board, &c. &c. june 6

PRINTED MUSLINS AND

JACONETS, RICH PRINTS AND GINGHAMS, LINENS, SILKS and SHAWLS, a full assortment, [illegible] and for sale at low prices by E. F. NEWHALL, No. 179 Washington street. may 16

SIX MONTHS IN A
HOUSE OF CORRECTION

B. B. MUSSEY, No. 29 Cornhill, will publish on Wednesday [illegible]

FEATHERS, HAIR, &C.

[illegible]

MISCELLANY.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

SONG

Tune.—'The Laird of O'Cockpen.'

O heard ye of Rigby, a Captain so brave,
His bark was the fairest on fresh water wave,
His person was peerless on pathway or main—
He sued for a fair one, but he sued all in vain.

His cheek it was red, and his brow it was fair,
And age had not planted a single white hair,—
His dress was ne'er seen with a rip or a stain—
He sued for a fair one, but sued all in vain.

At rout as at ball, at bee or at hall,
His playmates would blush, for he rivall'd them all;
Unmatch'd in sports of the wood and the plain—
He sued for a fair one, but sued all in vain.

The boast of the village the pride of the dale,
The fairest that e'er spurn'd a lover's soft tale,
A flower in her bloom was the sweet Mary Jane—
The fair one he sued for but sued all in vain.

And much was it spoke of by old and by young,
A theme of amusement to many a tongue,
That Mary sweet Mary, could look with disdain;
On Rigby the brave, as he sued all in vain.

But ah! spurned lover, how ill you can tell
The trifles that sway oft the mind of your belle;
The lack of a ring, of a breast-pin, or chain,—
May doom ye forever to sue all in vain!

But Rigby was arm'd for the Paphian wars,
His jacket was a galaxy glittering with stars;
With a six dollar hat, and a gold-headed cane,
O how could a hero like this sue in vain?

And long did he sue—till at length he was chid
By this gentle reproof—'O you torture a quid?'
'You torture a quid,' she repeated again,
'Now dream of the cause why ye sue all in vain.' R.

[From Coleridge's Table Talk.]

THE PHANTOM PORTRAIT.

"'A stranger came recommended to a merchant's house at Lubeck. He was hospitably received; but the house being full, he was lodged at night in an apartment handsomely furnished, but not often used. There was nothing that struck him particularly in the room when left alone, till he happened to cast his eyes on a picture, which immediately arrested his attention. It was a single head; but there was something so uncommon, so frightful and unearthly, in its expression, though by no means ugly, that he found himself irresistibly attracted to look at it. In fact, he could not tear himself from the fascination of this portrait, till imagination was filled by it, and his rest broken. He retired to bed, dreamed, and awoke from time to time, with the head glaring on him. In the morning, his host saw by his looks that he had slept ill, and inquired the cause, which was told.—The master of the house was much vexed, and said that the picture ought to have been removed; that it was an over-sight; that it was always removed when the chamber was used. The picture he said, was, indeed, terrible to every one; but it was so fine, and had come into the family in so curious a way, that he could not make up his mind to part with it, or to destroy it. The story of it was this:—'My father,' said he, 'was at Hamburgh on business, and while dining at a coffee-house, he observed a young man of remarkable appearance enter, seat himself alone in a corner, and commence a solitary meal. His countenance bespoke the extreme of mental distress, and every now and then he turned his head quickly round, as if he heard something, then shudder, grow pale, and go on with his meal after an effort as before. My father saw the same man at the same place for three successive days, and at length became so much interested about him, that he spoke to him. The address was not repulsed, and the stranger seemed to find some comfort in the tone of sympathy and kindness which my father used. He was an Italian, well informed, poor, but not destitute, and living economically upon the profits of his arts as a painter. Their intimacy increased; and at length the Italian seeing my father's involuntary emotion at his convulsive turnings and shudderings, which continued as formerly, interrupting their conversation from time to time, told him his story. He was a native of Rome, and had lived in some familiarity with, and had been much patronized by, a young nobleman; but upon some slight occasion they had fallen out, and his patron, besides using many reproachful expressions, had struck him. The painter brooded over the disgrace of the blow. He could not challenge the nobleman, on [illegible] watched an opportunity and assassinated him. Of course he fled from his country, and finally had reached Hamburgh. He had not, however, passed many weeks from the night of the murder, before one day, in the crowded streets, he heard his name called by a voice familiar to him: he turned short round, and saw the face of his victim look at him with a fixed eye. From that moment he had no peace: all hours, in all places, and amidst all companies, however engaged he might be, he heard the voice, and could never help to look round; and whenever he so looked round he always encountered the same face staring close upon him. At last, in a mood of desperation, he had fixed himself face to face, and eye to eye, and deliberately drawn the phantom visage as it glared upon him; and this was the picture so drawn.—The Italian said he had struggled long, but life was a burden which he could no longer bear, and he was resolved, when he had money enough to return to Rome, to surrender himself to justice, and expiate his crime on the scaffold. He gave the finished picture to my father in return for the kindness which he had shown to him.'"

* This is the story Mr. Washington Irving has dressed up so prettily in the first volume of his 'Tales of a Traveller,' pp. 91; professing in his preface that he could not remember whence he had derived the anecdote.

[From the N. Y. Star.]

PRESENTATION AT COURT.

That the young and volatile stranger, who desires earnestly to realize all that has been read of royalty and majesty, and dukes and duchesses, and feathers and diamonds, should desire to go to court as one would desire to see a show, may be all just and natural; but that Americans of mature age and suitable discretion, should really take it to heart if disappointed, should pant and hanker after royalty, and be ready to fall into fits if the King only bows, or die with sheer extacy if the Queen condescends to nod, is really a pitiful compliment paid to good sense, and a humiliating reflection on the pure republican institutions of our native land. As many of our countrymen visit Europe annually, as the means of conveyance are becoming cheap and expeditious, we would admonish them against a parvenue anxiety, curiosity and desire to be present at court, which inevitably draws from the aristocracy of Europe, the trite remark, 'how these republicans, as they call themselves, strive to catch a look at royalty.' Kings and Queens are but men and women, and generally speaking very ordinary, common place men and women, because hereditary birth right, and not positive worth and merit, are passports to the throne; and all the pomp and magnificence of show and dress, of glare and glitter, are the fruits of wealth, taken directly from the pockets of the people who live in such governments, and must contribute to their support.

But after all what is a visit to court, that our fair countrywomen and sober citizens should be so anxious for that honor? We have seen so much of it, and have been so annoyed with the worrying, teasing, tormenting notes of preparation—the changes of weather, the expense and selection of dresses—the anxiety, fretfulness, hope, [illegible] and feverish temperament of the parties 'destined for this high honor,' as the Baron [illegible] has it, that we would not forego our comfortable tea and toast, before a good fire in November at home, for all the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] a court is not that [illegible] of learning in which pure republicans can learn any thing advantageous to themselves or their country. Flattery, sycophancy, and intrigue; hollow-hearted professions, envy and jealousy, tyranny and oppression [illegible] glossed over by such. The whole atmosphere is tainted, and the air we there breathe is unlike that pure and elastic breeze we inhale from our own free valleys and mountains, where every thing is natural, nothing artificial;—Where the mind and body are free; and where, instead of 'crooking the pregnant hinges of the knee,' every man feels that he himself [illegible] courage. The very changes and mutations in thrones of kings, should admonish us daily of their frail mortality.—We remember, when a boy, being frequently in an adjoining yard, Louis Philippe the present king, his brother, and Talleyrand, in daily melancholy consultation, somewhere about the year 1798, and the whole trio looked as if they had not sufficient money to buy a dinner.

One error we are bound to correct as relates to France. Men must not presume upon their wealth alone for distinction at their court. A good result has flowed from the blood levelling revolution of 1793—it is that merit has thrust aside rank. You will see stars and garters and ribbons abandoned and left solitary in the royal drawing rooms, while groups surround some plain little man in black, some eminent chemist, some learned historian, some celebrated painter. The question is not now what blood flows in his veins—but what is his merit; for what is he distinguished.

Europe holds out many attractions more valuable than a visit to court—or enjoying the 'gracious hospitality of the royal family.' It is in the monuments of arts—in the noble antiquity of its cities—its historical recollections—in its museums—institutions of learning & charity—in its temples—its improvements—its industry, taste, and learning, that we are to realize the substantial benefits of travelling, and not from its courts, its vices, or its follies.

Too ugly to live. Addison devoted one of his earliest *Spectators* to the consideration of the moral virtue of 'daring to be ugly.' Now, this at first sight may appear a very ridiculous subject; but we think, on closer inspection, it will increase in importance.—Madame de Stael, it is said, was continually tormented with the candour of her mirror; and, it is stated, said on one occasion, with much of apparent sincerity, that she would willingly forfeit all her fame and talents to possess the beauty of a certain reigning toast of the court.—Byron's *club foot* was without doubt a source of torment to him; it shows itself in his uncompromising aversion to dancing and dancers; and Pope, the 'little wasp of Twickenham, as Lady Montague calls him, felt pretty severely the answer to his quizzing question, 'Pray, sir what is a note of interrogation?' Why sir, it is a little crooked thing, that asks questions.' Instances sufficient from real life, show that moral courage is required in 'daring to be ugly.' The world of fiction shows how important a *virtue* it is, by innumerable instances in which the want of it has produced moral monstrosity.—Look at the 'crook-back' tyrant of Shakspeare. Why, half his troubles as well as his evil-deeds, appear to result from the fact that he is so 'dreadfully ugly.' Moore's Veiled Prophet seems to derive his fiendish malignity from the circumstances that he is 'not fit to be seen,' and many more like instances might be adduced, but we forbear and close this paragraph on ugliness, which we find growing pretty long, by the extraordinary circumstances, related in a London paper, which gave rise to it:

'A young man, aged 22, committed suicide last week, leaving behind him the following extraordinary epistle: 'I die in the Catholic religion. I bequeath my mortal remains to my father and mother, regretting that they suffered to grow up, and develop, a creature with a form so disagreeable as their son. Endowed with an expansive mind and tender heart, my face has been frightful to the fair sex. I am therefore going to seek in Heaven a society that will not be disgusted at my appearance; because I imagine that, divested of its fleshy envelope, my spirit will not alarm the inhabitants of the other world. J. F.'

Anecdote. The following excellent anecdote illustrating the advantages of a republican government, and showing the dependence of the capitalist on the man who gains his livelihood by honourable toil, we find in a late number of the Exeter News Letter:—

'Probably the man of more influence than any other [illegible] telligent, shrewd, and well-informed—a practical man, but neither eloquent nor literary. Some 15 years ago he was employed in rafting timber down one of our rivers, and came into collision with a gentleman of high standing in a neighboring State who was for securing for himself and a company to which he belonged, some exclusive privileges in the navigation of the river. The raftsmen saw or supposed that he saw, an abuse of the privileges already granted, and apprehended that the privileges which the gentleman was endeavouring to obtain might be still farther abused. He called at his office and remonstrated with him upon his encroachment upon the rights of the people. He was received somewhat cavalierly, and given to understand that raftsmen in frocks and trowsers, were not allowed to decide upon the privileges of the corporation or the navigation of the river. That no favor was asked of him—and no explanation would be given him.

At the next June session of the Legislature, the gentleman appeared at Concord as the agent of his company to solicit a further grant and additional privileges. He went before the Committee to whom the petition was referred, and found at its head—his old friend of the frock and trowsers! It was a damper to his hopes, and he was almost resolved to defer his application for a year or two till the raftsman should return to his lumbering business, and leave to others the task of legislating on the improvements and navigation of the river. But upon stating the case to the committee, and explaining the grounds of the application, he found the worthy chairman not only amply competent to decide on his claims, but perfectly disposed to give him a full and fair hearing, and a report if not so favorable as he could wish, as favorable as he could expect. The raftsman, after all, decided on the privileges of his corporation, and the gentleman went home satisfied that a New Hampshire frock and trowsers were not to be sneezed at.

Pleasant Riding. Touching our passage, from Dover, we have a word or two to say with regard to the rights of travellers. First, no woman has a right to take into a coach more children than she can take care of; and second, all passengers have the same right at the dinner table—if they intend to pay. With regard to our first position, hear our story. The day was unpleasant and we had been reluctantly driven inside of the coach. When fairly and comfortably seated, we were saluted with the cry, '*a passenger*,'—the stage stopped—one trunk, three bandboxes, one large basket, one small do., one small box, one medium woman and two great, fat, and squalling children made their appearance. They were stowed in, bag and baggage. 'Can't one of you gentlemen take this child?' 'Oh yes one of us gentlemen can take any thing to please the ladies,' and forthwith our humble self was saddled with a young'un, weighing at least half a hundred. 'Thunder and tombstones,' thought we, and said nothing. After riding thus, one may suppose, that when the dinner hour arrived, we were disposed to eat; and this brings us to our second position. The dinner bell rang, and as in all such warfare, so in this, we were 'first and foremost;' but on arriving at the table, we found our *attentive* host had filled his table, [illegible] his bell.—*N. H. Telegraph.*

Durable Impressions. 'Tis strange feeling [illegible]

[illegible]

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

DR. KING [illegible] Lightning Conductors [illegible] No. 24 Cornhill, Boston [illegible] july 18

NEW BOOKS.

COLERIDGE'S POETICAL WORKS—in three volumes.

PAYNE'S ELEMENTS of Mental and Moral Science, designed to exhibit the original susceptibilities of the mind, and the rule by which the rectitude of any of its states or feelings should be judged.

For sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, 133 Washington street. july 18

THIS DAY

IS PUBLISHED, and to be had at most of the Bookstores—A Sketch of the Life of the Hon. Hugh L. White, with remarks on the approaching Presidential Election. july 18

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

CONSTANTLY for sale, by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, 133 Washington-street, a complete assortment of Blank Day Books—Ledgers—Journals—Waste—Sales Books—Cash Books—Manuscripts—Memorandum Books—Note and Receipt Books—Writing Books, &c. &c.

Blank Books manufactured to order, after any pattern required.

Stationary of all kinds—Cap, Letter, Pot, Folio, Post and other Paper—Quills—Slates—Wafers—Ink—Drawing Paper—Music Paper—Drawing Pencils, &c. &c.

Blank Deeds—Bills of Lading—Leases—Bills of Exchange—Drafts—Warrantee Deeds—Mortgage Deeds, &c. &c.

☞ Warranted as as good terms as can be purchased in the city. 1m july 18

RESTORATEUR.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken Cellar No. 7, Congress Square, where he intends to furnish hot Dinners in every variety that can be found in the most respectable establishments of the kind in the city.

The subscriber would beg leave to say that he will spare no pains to make it every way a convenient and desirable place for those who may favor him with their patronage. ORRA GOSS.

july 4 tf

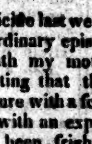
EDUCATION OF BOYS.

THE School of the subscriber has lately been removed from No. 36 Hancock street, to a room in the 2d story of the building directly in front of Harding's Gallery, School street.

Parents and others interested in the education of boys are invited to call whenever it may suit their convenience, and witness the accommodations, the conduct and ordinary exercises of his pupils. H. W. CARTER.

june 27 3t

NEW HAT STORE.



ANSON DEXTER, (late of the firm of Olney, Dexter & Gill) has for sale at his Store, No. 27 Court street, (opposite the New Court House) an entire New Stock of the most fashionable New York and Boston made HATS, CAPS, GLOVES and UMBRELLAS. His friends and the public are invited to call and examine them.

N. B.—HATS and CAPS made to order. may 9

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

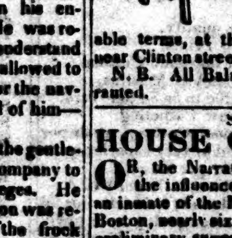
SAMUEL C. BISHOP respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has taken Store No 172 Washington street, (formerly occupied by Cushman, Bassett & Co.) where he intends keeping a prime assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions; and will also manufacture to measure, ladies' Shoes, of the best workmanship and style. He hopes by strict personal attention to his business to gain a share of public patronage, and particularly of the customers of the old stand. 5t june 20

WIGHT'S LASTS & BOOT-TREES.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, *LASTS AND BOOT-TREES*, of the best patterns, at No. 30, Fulton-street, (at the sign of the Golden Last.) All his Lasts and Boot Trees will be manufactured in the best style, and [illegible] the superintendence of his [illegible] ther Charles Wight—the patronage of whose former friends and customers is respectfully solicited.

may 30 ADAMS WIGHT.

BALANCE MANUFACTORY.



PATENT BALANCES and Scale Beams manufactured in the best manner, and warranted equal to any of the kind, manufactured and for sale, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms, at the Manufactory, No. 3 Fulton street, near Clinton street, Boston, by LYMAN LOCKE.

N. B. All Balances repaired at short notice, and warranted. 3m may 2

SIX MONTHS IN A HOUSE OF CORRECTION,

OR, the Narrative of Dorah Mahony, who was under the influence of the Protestants about a year, and an inmate of the House of Correction, in Leverett-street, Boston, nearly six months in the year 18—. With some preliminary suggestions by the committee of publication.

For sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, 133 Washington street. july 4

GLASS DOOR PLATES,

DOOR KNOBS, BELL PULLS AND NUMBERS.

MANUFACTURED and Warranted by the New England Glass Company—the most durable and ornamental articles for outside and inside doors.—Specimens of various kinds constantly on hand and may be seen at their WareHouse, No 140 Washington street, Boston. 6m nov 1

SHEPARD, OLIVER & CO.

TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDERS.

No. 3, Water st, (2 doors from Washington st.) Boston.

KEEP for sale all kinds of Book and Newspaper Type, both new and second hand.

Stereotyping of all kinds executed with accuracy and despatch on the most reasonable terms.

☞ A large discount made for cash. april 4

INDIA RUBBER WATER PROOF CLOTH WAREHOUSE.

NO 52 WATER STREET—MERCHANTS' HALL, BOSTON.

THE Proprietors of the Boston and Lynn INDIA RUBBER FACTORY, are now ready to contract and furnish any quantity of the *Coated India Rubber Cotton Cloth*, of a superior quality, adapted to many useful purposes. Such as Carriage, Gig and Wagon Tops, Side Curtains and Boots, being more flexible and durable than any painted Canvass; Covering for Gun Powder Casks, Hat and Band-Boxes, Baggage Covering for Stage Coaches, Hydrostatic Beds, Sick Bed Sheets, Stomach Bags for Hot Water, Injection Bags, Air Beds, Pillows and Cushions, &c. &c.

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

Kept constantly for sale; Outside Coats; Pantaloons; Cape with Capes; Large Circular Spanish Capes; Swimming Belts; Life Preservers; Air Cushions; Hot Water Cushions for the stomach or feet; Improved Pantaloon Straps.

Garments from the *INDIA RUBBER CLOTH* are made up without sewing, which prevents all needle holes, and have been proved by Pilots and seafaring men to be impervious to Air, or Water; always dry and ready to put on.

There will be a constant supply of these Goods at the Factory, of a quality surpassed by none.

Orders are solicited for any article manufactured from India Rubber Cloth.

Samples can be seen [illegible]

☞ Address E. C. NICHOLS & CO.

august 9

PHRENOLOGY.

PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.—A Manual of Phrenology, written in a plain and practical style, by Silas Jones, Practical Lecturer, will shortly be issued from the press of the subscriber. S. COLMAN,

may 2 Publisher for the Trade.

MUSTARD.

WARRANTED of Superior quality, Fine and Superfine in Kegs, Cannisters and Bottles, manufactured and for sale wholesale and retail by DEXTER DANA, corner of Cross and Ann streets, Boston.

N. B. All kinds of Spices for sale, or ground at short [illegible]

Also, Coffee, ground and prepared for retailing.

may 1 ly

REAL MADRAS CRAVATS.

[illegible]

FRANCISCO [illegible] CASAS,

SPANISH LANGUAGE, AND OF DRAWING.

[illegible]

STEAM PACKET BANGOR,

CAPT. SAMUEL H. HOWES.

BOSTON, PORTLAND, and BANGOR. Fare from Boston to Portland, $3; from Portland to Bangor, $4, and found.

The elegant low pressure Steam Packet Bangor, Capt. Samuel H. Howes, will leave Boston every Saturday at 5 P. M. for Portland and Bangor; arrives at Portland Sunday morning; leaves Portland same morning at 7 o'clock for Bangor; touching at Owl's Head, Belfast, Bucksport and Frankfort, and arrives at Bangor same evening.

Returning, will leave Bangor for Portland and Boston, Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock; arrive at Portland same evening; Leaves Portland for Boston every Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock.

For Portland, will leave Boston every Thursday, at 5 P. M.

From Portland for Boston, will leave every Friday evening [illegible]

Freight will not be received on board after 4 P. M. on the day of sailing.

The splendid Steam Packet was built by Messrs Brown & Bell, of New York, of the very best materials for strength, equal to any in the United States. She is almost 400 tons burthen, built expressly for a sea route.

Her engine was from the Manufactory of J. P. Allaire, of New York, and has proved to be equal to any in use in this country, by constant use the whole of last season and not requiring any repairs.

In the fitting up of this Packet no expenses have been spared to contribute to the comfort or safety of passengers. She is provided with two powerful forcing pumps and suction hose; also a Fire Engine to be kept on her deck, in case of Fire to operate on any part of the boat. Five large boats, a large number of India rubber and cork Mattresses, one of which will sustain four persons on the water.

She is rigged with fore and aft sails, in case of accident to the Engine, that can be managed as any other vessel.

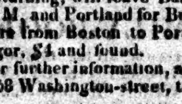
Many improvements have been made during the winter, under the immediate inspection of Captain Howes. She has been on the Salem railway, and coppered. Her cabins have been lighted, several state rooms made on her main deck, and completely and thoroughly overhauled.

For passage, apply to ISAAC W. GOODRICH, No. 58 Washington street, at which place a plan of the cabins may be seen, and berths secured, or on board, of the Captain, or to M. W. GREEN, Agent, Lewis's wharf.

☞ Travellers may depend on the above arrangements being permanently made. tf march 28

STEAMER INDEPENDENCE.

ARRANGEMENT FOR JULY.



THE splendid and fast sailing Steam Packet INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Thos. Howes, will make her first passage to Portland and Bangor, on TUESDAY next.

The following is the arrangement for July—*One trip a week—through by day-light*—

Will leave Lewis's wharf for Portland, Tuesdays at 7 o'clock, A. M. and Portland for Bangor, Wednesdays at 7 o'clock, A. M.

Returning, will leave Bangor for Portland, Fridays at 7 A. M. and Portland for Boston, Saturdays at 7 A. M.

Fare from Boston to Portland, $3—from Portland to Bangor, $4 and found.

For further information, apply to I. W. GOODRICH, No 58 Washington-street, to the Captain on board, or to M. W. GREEN, Agent.

☞ No freight received on board within one hour of the time of sailing.

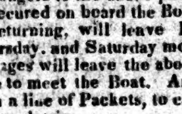
☞ All freight and baggage at the risk of the owners thereof. july 11

STEAMBOAT CITIZEN.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.

For Portsmouth, Dover, and Great Falls, N. H. and South Berwick, Me.

Fare to Portsmouth	$2,00
Dover	2.25
Great Falls and South Berwick	2.25



STEAMBOAT CITIZEN, Capt. J. L. Clendennin, will leave the T-wharf, Boston, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 7 o'clock, for Portsmouth, Dover, and Great Falls, N. H. and South Berwick, Me.

Stages will be in readiness at Portsmouth, to take passengers to the above places. Seats in the stages may be secured on board the Boat, and at the Dover Hotel.

Returning, will leave Portsmouth every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock.

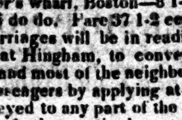
Stages will leave the above places for Portsmouth, in time to meet the Boat. Arrangements have been made with a line of Packets, to carry Freight to and from Dover, each trip.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to EDMUND WRIGHT, Jr. T-wharf, or I. W. GOODRICH, 58, Washington street. may 30

BOSTON AND HINGHAM.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THREE TRIPS A-DAY.



THE Steamboat GEN'L LINCOLN, Capt Geo. Beal, will, on and after MONDAY the 8th of June, leave Hingham—6 1-2 o'clock A. M., 10 1-2 do do, 4 do P. M.—Foster's wharf, Boston—8 1-2 o'clock A. M., 12 1-2 do P. M., 6 do do. Fare 37 1-2 cents.

Carriages will be in readiness, on the arrival of the boat at Hingham, to convey passengers to any part of that and most of the neighboring towns.

Passengers by applying at the Captain's office can be conveyed to any part of the city for 12 1-2 cts.

For further particulars apply to the captain on board, to Albert Fearing & Co. No 1 City wharf, or the subscriber. DAVID WHITON, Agent.

Hingham, June 6, 1835. 3m

CARAGEEN, OR IRISH MOSS.

4 CRATES of this much valued article, received direct from Ireland, and for sale by HENSHAW & Co. No 28 Granite Store, Commercial Wharf. in parcels to suit purchasers. 6m feb21

COCHRANE'S FOREIGN Q'T'LY REVIEW.

THIS work will be added to the Republication of Blackwood and the Metropolitan Magazine, and the three furnished to subscribers for $7 per year.

The ability which has acquired for the Foreign Quarterly Review its elevated character being transferred to the new has determined us in the above selection.

Those who are subscribers to the Reprint English Quarterlies may now become subscribers to the above-named works without thus obtaining duplicates of any. S. COLMAN, Pub. Blackwood &c. for N. E.

june 20

SUPERIOR STYLE OF IRISH LINENS.

BENJ. JACOBS, No. 44, Washington street, a few doors north of State street, has received a few cases of uncommonly heavy Linens, weighing nearly nine lbs to the piece of 25 yds—the yarn is spun by machinery from the best long staple flax, and very even wove. He flatters himself they are superior to Linens usually imported into this market.

Also—500 pieces soft dressed Linens, manufactured from hand spun yarn—1 case 11-4 extra Superfine Linen Sheetings.

The above Linens are put up to order and are *warranted all pure linen.* may 23

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

A LARGE assortment of Boots and Shoes, carefully selected, and well adapted to the spring trade, comprising as complete an assortment as can be found in the city.

Also a general assortment of Shoe Stock.

For sale on reasonable terms at No 28, North Market street by RUSSELL & BUCKNAM.

N. B. Newell's Blacking at wholesale.

feb 14 tf

WILLIAM ULMAN, AGENT,

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURER, and dealer in Fancy Articles, 132, Washington street—six doors south of Summer street, Boston.

WILLIAM ULMAN, having a *BINDERY*, will do work with despatch in binding New and Old Books of every description, at the lowest prices.

Particular care given to binding Music, gentlemen's Libraries, Newspapers, Periodicals and Pamphlets, &c.

Portfolios made to order. Paper ruled to any pattern. Printing and Engraving neatly executed.

Blank Books made to order, in the best style, at short notice.

Business and Visiting Cards executed in the best manner. may 23

READY MADE CUSTOM SHOES.

JOHN KIMBALL, 24, keeps on hand and continues to make to order, Ladies', Misses' and Children's SHOES, of the first quality [illegible]

[illegible]

BOTANIC INFIRMARY.

[illegible] COLDS, coughs, female complaints, &c. &c. cured with the vapor bath and a few roots or herbs, at 559 Washington street, opposite the Worcester Rail Road Office.

References: Abner Adams, Barnstable—Joseph Converse, Brighton—John H. Young, Lowell—Capt. E. [illegible] Woodbury, Berwick—Robert Schouler, West Cambridge—Henry N. Carpenter, Goshen, N. H.—[illegible] Nelson, Sutton, N. H.—P. G. Sheldon, New York—Samuel [illegible]

Twenty-four children, principally of this city, one of which was relieved in seven hours and cured in six days of brain fever or cold and delirium, after his physicians had given him up to die, that said he could not live six hours.

Another, a child sick with the croup, given over as incurable by one of the established regular diplomized physicians, and thought to be dying before I saw it, relieved in fifteen minutes well enough to ride out in three days and recovered entirely in a short time.

Another—a gentleman who had been confined to his bed for some time, with the rheumatism—relieved so as to be able to walk, in twenty-four hours, and entirely recovered in a few weeks.

Another, of the same complaint, cured in one week after having previously been confined to his room for four months, with the same complaint, when under the fashionable mercurial blistering practice.

Another—a lady, with severe palpitation of the heart, so much relieved in one day as to regain her health in a few weeks, by using the simple medicine at her own house.

Another—a lady, who had been sick for a long time, and applied to several physicians, some of whom said she had the liver complaint, some consumption, some dyspepsia, others general debility, all of whom I think told the truth, so much relieved in one month, as to be able to sit up all day and do some work, and now enjoys comfortable health.

I might continue this list till I should weary the readers patience with numerous cures of all curable complaints, which flesh is heir to, but shall close with a general invitation to all, both sick and well, to call and see for themselves, and if they are not fully satisfied that the Botanic System of Medicine is both safe and salutary, they will be referred to any of the above persons, who are convinced from experience. that

"The simple herbs beneath our feet,
Well us'd, relieve our pains complete."

Syrups for coughs and colds for sale, together with a general assortment of Vegetable Medicines, wholesale and retail, at fair prices. J. A. BROWN, B. P.

feb 14 tf

MRS. GRISWOLD'S SUPERIOR OINTMENT.

MRS. E. GRISWOLD respectfully informs her friends and the public in general, that she continues to keep for sale a constant supply of her Superior Ointment, which can be had of Mr. HENRY WELSH, (whom she has appointed sole agent to sell the same,) at his Store, No. 235, Washington street, three doors south of the Marlboro' Hotel. This invaluable Ointment is prepared only by herself;—it is purely a vegetable preparation—warranted free from all poisonous ingredients; and well known to thousands who have used it, for its safety and efficacy in curing Rheumatism, Bruises, Sprains, Burns and Scalds, sore and swelled Breasts and the various humors incident to the human system.

☞ Mrs. G. returns her sincere thanks to her former customers, for their liberal patronage, and solicits a continuance of their favors; but, to prevent counterfeits, which have been imposed upon the public, all who wish to obtain the genuine article are hereby informed, that it can only be had of her at 283 Washington street, or of her agent, as above directed.

april 4 3m

PRICE REDUCED.

VEGETABLE EXTRACT.—This is the most valuable remedy yet discovered for the cure of Throat Distemper, or Malignant, Putrid, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, Canker in the Mouth, Throat and Bowels, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Sore Mouth of nursing women, and Acid Humors of Teething Children; in short, for almost all the affections of the Mucus membrane of the mouth, throat and alimentary canal.—These diseases are acknowledged by all physicians to be of the most severe and obstinate character, and have long baffled their skill and research. The discovery therefore of an effectual remedy for them, particularly for the various forms of Scarlet Fever, must be considered by every true philanthropist as an invaluable desideratum. As a common and perfectly safe family medicine, it will be found of inestimable value in cases of common sore throats and colds—disordered state of the stomach and bowels—such as habitual costiveness, indigestion, flatulency, nausea and vomiting. Also, in cases of weakness arising from fever and all debilitating diseases, such as consumption, &c.; it will be found very beneficial as a cathartic and alterative, as it neither causes debility, nor does it, as is the case with the operation of most medicine, so readily dispose one to take cold.

The Vegetable Extract has now been sometime before the public, and its great powers justly tested. Hundreds of individuals have successfully tried it, and several eminent physicians are in the almost daily use of it in their practice, who are truly astonished at its great curative qualities, and are ready to give their testimony in favor of its efficiency and power. There now remains but one obstacle in the way of its very general use, and that is, the price. The proprietors, being desirous to obviate this difficulty, have therefore determined to reduce the price to 62 1-2 cents per bottle, for one year, which barely remunerates for the great expense of preparing the article; this will bring it within the means of every person, so that no one need suffer for the want of it; and the poor man be able to obtain it for himself and family, was ell as the rich.

N. B.—Should any one still feel scrupulous of what is here stated, relative to the Vegetable Extract, and will call on one of the proprietors, No. 118 State street, Boston, besides the recommendations which will accompany each bottle, other abundant and most satisfactory evidence will be exhibited respecting it.

For sale wholesale and retail by one of the Proprietors and General Agent, RALPH SMITH, 118 State street. Sold also by Maynard & Noyes, 13 and 15 Cornhill; William Brown, 481 Washington street; Pearson & Rowland, 188 Washington street; Brewer & Brothers, 90 Washington street; J. P. Hall, 1 Union st; E. S. Holden, corner of Chesnut st; James Fowle, corner of Green and Leverett st; C. Holbrook, 18 Leverett st; J. L. Moffat, corner of Chamber and Poplar st; D. Henchman, 41 Cambridge st; F. Plummer, 118 State st; C. French, 181 Hanover st; A. Boyden, 24 Hancock st; R. A. Newell, corner of Summer and South st; J. T. Elliot, 81 Hanover st; S. W. Fowle, 38 Prince st; J. P. Whitwell, corner of Milk and Bath st; J. P. Preston, corner of Federal and Williams st. may 2

CURE FOR JAUNDICE,

INDIGESTION, &c. &c.

The cleansing, purifying Vegetable Panacea, long known as Dennison's Bitters, or the great antibilious corrective. Under the patronage of the first physicians in Europe and America, yield all their qualities to boiling water.

THIS long established article is exactly what it purports to be, one of the best medicines in the world for these complaints. It is of legitimate origin, emanating from the great Dr. Lettsom of London, and their good qualities have been tested for more than a quarter of a century. A long list of certificates were originally appended, but from the great space occupied, with one or two exceptions, they have of late years been omitted.—The following diseases, mostly proceeding from the same cause, are greatly relieved if not entirely cured by this medicine, viz.

Jaundice, Indigestion, Worms, Loss of Appetite Weakness of the Stomach, Cholic, Costiveness, Flatulence, Headache, Strangury, Dropsy, Dysentery and all impurities of the blood.

Different kinds of Trusses.

Salmon's Beaver pad in ball and socket. Plain and Bellows pad do. Kite pad, English improved Truss, patronised and approved by one of our first physicians.—Common English do. Hull's do. Stone's do. Shaker's do. French do. india rubber pad, made in Philadelphia. Marsh's N. Y. do. Improvement on Hull's. Umbilical do. Children's do. all sizes. Double do. for double ruptures. Bateman's improved do. &c. &c.

Also—Foreign Leeches, and Watts' Lucifer Matches, (large) 12 1-2 cts box. $1 per [illegible]

Apply to J. P. WHITWELL, Druggist, corner of Milk and Bath streets 6m april 25

BURNS AND SCALDS.

A POSITIVE CURE.

ANTI-PHLOGISTIC PASTE, for Burns and Scalds, Erysipelas and Phlegmonous Inflammations, St. Anthony's Fire, Eczema, Shingles, Gout, Rheumatism, Bites of Insects, Inflamed Blisters, Vegetable Poisons, Chapped Hands, Sore Teats, Sores, (Necrosis) Boils, Inflamed Breasts, Whitlows, Abscesses, Carbuncles, Gangrene, &c. &c. &c. Sore Legs, Ulcers of every description, Schirrous Tumors and Glands, Bruises and Sprains, Fractures, Contused and Lacerated Wounds, every grade of Gunshot Wounds. It is sure to give immediate relief, and a healthy action to the ailing parts, and we can hardly conceive of a fracture or wound so bad as to cause death or need amputation, if the Paste be timely and properly applied. All inflammation and specific character, Scrofulous Tumors, Glands, Ulcers and Abscesses; White Swellings and Indolent Tumors, from any cause.

[illegible]

DR. J. K. PALMER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of SARSAPARILLA AND CUBEBS.

For removing Diseases which are caused by an impure state of the blood—Syphilitic, Scrofulous, and Rheumatic Affections, Excessive use of Mercury—Ulcers, Gleet, Leucorrhea, &c.

THIS article is now prescribed by some of the most distinguished Physicians, who have given it the preference to any other preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public.

The use of Sarsaparilla as an alterant and sudorific is becoming more and more extensive; and although many forms are given and recommended for preparing this root for the patient, few, if any of them, contain a sufficient quantity of the virtues of Sarsaparilla to produce any medicinal effect. This is owing principally to two causes—either the bad quality of the Sarsaparilla, or the imperfect manner in which it is prepared. It is a desirable object that there should be some standard preparation of uniform strength, possessing all the virtues of the root in the most convenient form for immediate use.

From experiments which I have made, it appears that Sarsaparilla requires much boiling and at a high temperature, to extract all its virtues. I have caused an apparatus to be so constructed that the steam is partially confined, and the temperature raised much higher than can be done in an ordinary boiler. This enables me to prepare a Fluid Extract which contains all the virtues of the best Spanish Sarsaparilla in a concentrated and convenient form, each bottle containing the virtues of [illegible] this root, combined with Mezereon, Guaiac, Sassafras and Cubebs.

Two table spoonsful of the Fluid Extract, added to a pint of simple syrup, makes the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to a pint of water forms the Lisbon Diet Drink. Two grains of Corrosive Sublimate, carefully dissolved in a small quantity of alcohol or water, and added to the syrup above mentioned, will make it in every respect similar to a pint of Swaim's Panacea.

Prepared at the Tremont Laboratory, and sold by PALMER, JONES & BLAKE, American House, Boston.

Compound Syrup of ICELAND MOSS.

FOR the cure of Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, and Consumption.

ICELAND MOSS grows plentifully in the Island of Iceland, from whence it takes its name, and in the high northern latitudes of Europe and Asia, where its Medicinal qualities have been long known and justly appreciated. This plant contains a larger proportion of VEGETABLE MUCILAGE than any other substance; and in combination with it is a bitter principle, which acts most beneficially in giving strength in cases of great weakness and debility of the lungs.

The knowledge of many of our most valuable medicines, for the cure of diseases, has been obtained by observing their effect on brute animals—so it is with this invaluable *Moss*. Its virtues were discovered by its effects on a hardy, long-lived and sagacious animal, the DEER, which derives its principal nourishment from the Iceland Moss, and whose milk becomes so highly imbued with its Balsamic virtues, that it is used with the greatest confidence as a sovereign remedy, by the inhabitants of all those countries, for the cure of all diseases of the Breast and Lungs.

In France, this compound has long been known and extensively used; and to its salutary effects, is mainly owing to the salubrity of the climate, is probably owing the very small number of fatal cases of consumption in that country, compared with Great Britain and the United States. This Syrup contains all the medicinal virtues of the Moss, in the most concentrated form, and is prepared from the original recipe from Paris, only by E. HUTCHINGS & CO., Baltimore.

And none is genuine unless it has their fac-simile on each bill of direction—also upon the envelope, and sealed with their seal.

The above article may be obtained of PALMER, JONES & BLAKE, American House, 44, Hanover street.

MAN'S GREATEST [illegible]

—BEST EARTHLY TREASURE—

HEALTH PRESERVED—OR LOST—RESTORED.

SEARS'S AMERICAN HYGIENE VEGETABLE RENOVATING PILLS, are now offered to the benefit of the public, by the Author, under an persuasion, that the certificates of their efficacy and effects; and the references and testimony respecting his own reputation and character, will secure for them public confidence. They have been the result of much research and experiment, occasioned by unusual suffering from Dyspepsia and a diseased liver for 30 years. During a considerable part of this period, it has been an object of anxious solicitude, to discover some preparation of medicine better calculated to relieve me in my sufferings, than any I had heretofore used [illegible] the vegetables of our country, I have succeeded in preparing a medicine, purely and entirely vegetable, which does in an eminent degree, answer that important and desirable object. Their effect is to excite and aid the natural peristaltic action in the stomach and intestines, and to produce a discharge from them of all the morbid and bilious matter which they contain; and also to remove biliary obstructions, and promote and regulate the natural secretions of the liver. Hence they are peculiarly efficacious in curing all diseases, originating in a disordered state of the stomach and bowels: such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Bilious Cholic, Nervous and Sick Headache, Hypocondria, Yellow and Black Jaundice, Cholera Morbus, Cutaneous Eruptions, Erysipelas, Heartburn, Sourness of Stomach, and General Debility. Their efficacy has been fairly and abundantly tested by my own experience and that of many others. They may with perfect safety, be taken by both sexes, of all ages, in cases of indisposition; and they are peculiarly beneficial in liver complaints. In offering them to the public I pledge my reputation and character, that a perfect trial of their effects will satisfy them of their superior excellence. In regard to my reputation and character, I have permission to refer to the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk and the Rev. Dr Spring, of New York; and I would also present the two following certificates from the Hon. John W. Taylor, and the Hon. Judge S. Young, of Ballston Spa, whose characters are well known to the public.

"I certify that I have been well acquainted with William Sears, now of the village of Ballston Spa, for more than thirty years. He has through life maintained a fair reputation. His character for truth and general integrity stands high. Indeed I have never heard it impeached. JOHN W. TAYLOR.

Ballston Spa, Oct. 6th, 1834."

"I have known Mr William Sears for more than thirty years, having resided most of that time in the same town with him, and during that period he has sustained a character without reproach. S. YOUNG.

Oct. 8. 1834."

Extract from a certificate of Mr James Comstock, editor of the Ballston Spa Gazette—"For several years past Mrs. Comstock has been afflicted with an unusually obstinate Dyspepsia, attended with a great degree of debility of the stomach, and redundancy of bile. For some months past she has taken Sears's A. H. V. Renovating Pills, and has experienced more benefit from them than she has ever received from any medicine. I can with confidence recommend them to the public.

JAS. COMSTOCK."

Extract from a certificate of Mrs Powel, wife of the Hon. Judge Powel, of Saratoga county—"For several years past I have been afflicted with the symptoms of liver complaint, which have frequently been attended with a pain in my side, so severe as to confine me. It is three months since I commenced taking Sears's A. H. V. Renovating Pills, which have greatly relieved me, and rendered unnecessary the use of any other medicine. I do highly esteem them, and recommend them to all who are afflicted as I have been, with a liver complaint. ANN POWEL.

Milton, Oct. 3. 1834."

For sale by Messrs. HENSHAW & CO. Druggists, Boston—where circulars, giving a more general description of them, will be distributed gratis.

april 18 ly

CHEMICAL EMBROCATION,

Or—Whitwell's true and original Opodeldoc.

Test of the only true kind.

FIRST—See that the certificate of the late Dr. Mitchell, LL. D. of the city of New York, is on the inside direction paper.

2d—That my name is stamped on the bottle.

3d—That the retail price is not less than 37 1-2 cts a bottle, all others are but base fabrications.

The above may be considered as infallible, in bruises, sprains, rheumatism, stings of insects, cramps, numbness, &c. &c. In a word, in all cases of external injury.

Sold by all the principal druggists in the U. S. who also keep for sale the *VOLATILE AROMATIC SNUFF*, for many years celebrated in cases of headache, dizziness, dimness of eyesight, drowsiness, lowness of spirits, hypochondria, [illegible] It is most fragrant and grateful to the smell, [illegible] active principle [illegible] and aromatic herbs. [illegible] absolutely necessary for those who watch with the sick, being an excellent preventive of contagion. Recommended by Dr. Waterhouse, late Prof. of Theory and Practice of Physic in Harvard University. [illegible] cts and 25 cts.

TO TEACHERS.

GREENLEAF'S National Arithmetic, upon the Analytic and Synthetic Methods, in which the principles of Arithmetic are explained [illegible]

[illegible]